MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

29 APRIL 1983

Shultz Tour -- Lebanon

Tripartite Negotiations -- Secretary of State Shultz met with Israeli Prime Minister Menahem Begin in Jerusalem on 29 April after returning from talks with Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil the previous day in Beirut, according to Jerusalem and Beirut radios. At the end of the discussion with Begin, Shultz told journalists that the two sides were still trying to find a basis for agreement between Israel and Lebanon, IDF Radio reported. Earlier, Shultz told journalists that the United States must consider increasing its multinational force contingent as part of a withdrawal agreement, but he admitted that he did not yet see how an agreement would be achieved, according to Jerusalem radio. The radio also said Shultz has suggested to President Reagan that the United States offer Israel a bilateral security pact among a number of inducements for Israel to conclude an agreement with Lebanon.

Although Israel's daily DAVAR subsequently spoke of a "growing realization" in Jerusalem that further Israeli concessions are inevitable, especially regarding "free Lebanon" commander Major Sa'd Haddad, a MA'ARIV commentary on the Shultz tour said Begin had told the secretary of state in their earlier talks there is a "national consensus" in Israel that Haddad must be commander of the "territorial brigade" overseeing security in southern Lebanon.

Meanwhile, Jerusalem television announced that Lebanon has agreed to a "limited" Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon. After Israel gave up its demand for three early warning stations, the two sides agreed to set up two IDF-Lebanese Army bases in southern Lebanon from which joint patrols will operate, the television added. Haddad subsequently issued a statement broadcast by Voice of Hope radio congratulating President al-Jumayyil for his "flexibility" and for having "resolved" the dispute over joint patrols. Other monitored Lebanese media have not reported any agreement over joint patrols.

Lebanese Foreign Minister Elie Salim announced earlier that Lebanon's opposition to an IDF military presence in the south is among the "unresolved questions" in the negotiations. In a statement reported by Voice of Lebanon radio, Salim said Lebanon rejects both IDF liaison teams patrolling the south and permanent IDF observation posts. He said Lebanon also opposes Israel's demands for direct recognition, an agreement signed by foreign ministers, Haddad to command the forces in the south, the exclusion of the United States from all joint committees supervising security arrangements, and a bilateral trade agreement. Asserting that Lebanon will not sign any agreement that would harm its relations with Syria and other Arab states, Salim said a trade agreement with Israel would cost Lebanon all its exports to the Arab world as well as the $3 billion in aid it is receiving from Arab sources.

Military, Security Situation -- The Israeli tractor which was recently fired upon by the Syrians worked undisturbed throughout 28 April and the Al-Biqa' sector was completely quiet, Jerusalem radio reported.

Damascus radio cited another TASS report of Israeli military preparations for an attack on the Syrians and also claimed that the BBC had mentioned reports of the IDF canceling leave for troops in Al-Biqa' and calling up reservists. The BBC World Service has not been observed to report this, nor have monitored Israeli media. Meanwhile, the Voice of Lebanon reported that four Soviet aircraft recently supplied Syria with "very advanced weapons."

The IDF sustained further losses when a car-bomb exploded near an Israeli vehicle in Sidon on 28 April. Jerusalem radio said four IDF soldiers were wounded, but the Voice of Lebanon reported that two of the Israelis were killed. Another Israeli soldier was killed and three others were wounded when an IDF vehicle hit a mine north of Sidon early on 29 April, IDF Radio announced. Earlier,the Voice of Lebanon reported renewed Druze-Christian clashes in Ash-Shuf mountain villages southeast of Beirut.

Saudi, Syrian Comment -- A Riyadh radio commentary said Arab circles see Shultz' tour as the "last hope for the United States to establish the credibility of its efforts to end the Arab-Israeli conflict." What is important to Saudi Arabia is not how long Shultz stays in the Middle East, but the U.S. Administration's success in proving its true intentions by achieving security and stability in Lebanon, Saudi Defense Minister Prince Sultan told Radio Monte Carlo. According to Riyadh radio, the Saudi daily 'UKAZ said Lebanon's recent contacts with Arab leaders were intended to secure backing for Lebanon against expected attempts by Shultz to pressure the Lebanese to compromise on security arrangements.

Syria's TISHRIN likewise warned that pressure will ultimately be exerted on Lebanon to force it to make substantial concessions, according to Damascus radio's press review. Shultz' mission has "shifted from its basic course" of obtaining Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon, TISHRIN contended, and has focused instead on the "mounting Syrian role on the political and military levels."

Saudi Arabia - Gulf War

King Fahd has sent a message to CPSU General Secretary Yuriy Andropov urging the Soviet Union to exert efforts to help end the Iran-Iraq war, the Kuwaiti paper AL-ANBA' reported on 27 April.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Arafat Returns to Tunis From Algeria

JN281722 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revoltuion forces, has returned to the Tunisian capital following a 24-hour visit to Algeria during which he held talks with Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid. The Algerian president's special envoy Al-Akhdar al-Ibrahimi, who recently visited Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Syria, participated in the talks.

For the Palestinian side, Brother Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the Fatah Central Committee, and Brother Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas] member of the PLO Executive Committee, attended the meeting.

Monte Carlo: PFLP's Habash Arrives in Moscow

JN281909 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1900 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] A PFLP spokesman today said that PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash arrived in Moscow last night. However, he did not elaborate on the purpose of this visit.

George Habash is the first Palestinian official to visit Moscow since the convocation of the PNC in Algiers in February this year.

Al-Wazir: PLO Trying To Devise Plan for Arab Unity

LD280958 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0830 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Jiddah, 28 Apr (SPA) — The Deputy commander in chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution and member of the Fatah Central Committee, Khalil al-Wazir — Abu Jihad — has stressed that the current moves being made by the Palestinian leaders in the Arab region aim at reaching common stands which can constitute new grounds for the continuation and stimulation of the Palestinian-Jordanian dialogue within the framework of the Fes summit resolutions.

In a press statement published here today, Khalil al-Wazir said that the Palestinian moves to achieve this goal fall within the framework of preserving the basic principles, first and foremost of which is the right of the PLO to define the nature of Palestinian representation and assess the possibility of dealing with the international initiatives that recognize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people on their national soil.

The massing of Israeli troops in Al-Biqa' and the threats being uttered by the enemy's defense minister, chief of staff, and military leaders against Syria are indicative of the fact that the Israeli forces are about to embark on some military operations. Al-Wazir noted the need to unify Arab efforts and to rise above local differences so as to create a firm and strong Arab stand underpinning the strength and solidarity of the Arab nation. He stressed that the present stage demands bringing the Arab leaders within the framework of the Palestinian vision of political moves in the coming stage.

Abu Nidal Group Wants Dialogue With France

PM281421 Paris LE MATIN in French 25 Apr 83 pp 13-14

[Jacques de Vernisy report on written interview granted by Fatah Revolutionary Council leaders to group of French journalists; date not specified]

[Text] We publish below the main excerpts from an interview granted in Baghdad to a group of French journalists, including the LE MATIN special correspondent, by leaders of the Fatah Revolutionary Council headed by Abu Nidal [Hasan al-Banna]. We received written replies in English to our hastily drafted questions following an initial contact — and this, at the last moment before our plane took off for Paris. Also we were unable to get our interlocutors to specify whether they were responsible for an attack on a synagogue in Vienna in 1981, for the Copernic bomb attack in 1980, or for the bloodthirsty gun attack at the Goldenberg restaurant last year. Abu Nidal's group clearly claims responsibility for the "execution" of Isam as-Sartawi and describes as "minor incidents" the bomb attacks on Jews or their organizations in France. But it claims to have made indirect contact with the French authorities and to have assured them that there will be no "attacks on French interests."

Question: You are a terrorist organization. When a bomb explodes in France charges are leveled at Abu Nidal and the Fatah Revolutionary Council. Do you believe that terrorism is an effective way of liberating Palestine?

Fatah Revolutionary Council: It has been proved to the French authorities that the majority of explosions in France have been carried out by local French anti-Zionist forces. This phenomenon should not be taken lightly since it reflects a growing realization of the real nature of Zionism. Zionist organizations and their sympathizers exaggerate the effects of such incidents thanks to their skill in controlling the media. We are surprised that the French, and the Europeans in general, justify Zionist crimes while tending to exaggerate the minor incidents against the Zionists. When the latter commit so many serious crimes they must expect violent reactions from those whose conscience prevents them from remaining silent.

We have no problems with France or with the French people, whom we respect and hold in high regard. But we believe that the French people must not protect the Zionist movement while Zionists kill our children and poison hundreds of our girls.

As far as what is called terrorism is concerned, we believe that there is no other way of combating Zionism apart from armed struggle. It is an objective necessity to punish the traitors.

Is that terrorism? We are not worried about the question of definitions. The imperialists practice massacres and the exploitation of the people, but they do not want the exploited to use violence. The U.S. imperialists do not call the reactionary regimes' repressive measures "terrorism," but that is how they class the people's revolutionary struggle.

We will persevere in our armed struggle and defeat the Zionist-imperialist alliance in our country.

Question: Last fall there was a meeting between French Secretary of State for Security Joseph Franceschi and Yasir 'Arafat's assistant Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf]. On that occasion the latter explained that you were planning a series of bomb attacks in France. What is your comment on this?

Fatah Revolutionary Council: Abu Iyad is a common coward who has unleashed an operation of organized misinformation, carried out jointly with Mosad, regarding the French security chief, so as to increase his credibility in the European countries — especially the ones headed by social democratic parties. So we would like to take this opportunity to state the following:

1. The information he has given is a string of lies and distortions of the facts, thus proving his moral and political degeneration and that of the political group he represents.

2. We have explained to the French authorities, via Arab groups and parties in contacts both with the Socialist International and with the present French administration, that we have not attacked and will not attack French or Italian interests — or any interests at all — within their country or elsewhere. We have also warned these authorities that we will not permit the Zionists to carry out in their country genocide and terrorism against the Palestinians and the Arabs. We have also given notice that our organization will steadfastly retaliate against such activities, but without affecting the citizens of their respective countries.

3. Despite the French authorities' persistent animosity during the past 6 months, reflected via its media and police campaigns in liaison with organizations combating the Arab Palestinians, and despite the interferences in our people's internal affairs, we have not undertaken any activity conflicting with our stated position as submitted to the French Administration.

And if the French authorities are willing to hear our viewpoint, either directly or via its friends, we will be delighted.

Question: You have been accused of bombing synagogues. What distinction do you draw between anti-Zionism and antisemitism?

Fatah Revolutionary Council: You cannot compare anti-Zionism and antisemitism. The Arabs are semites. We are not opposed to the Jews as Jews. We are not against the presence of Jews. The essence of our struggle is Palestine's liberation from the imperialist and Zionist presences, to reunite our country within the framework of a unified Arab nation, without any ethnic or racial distinctions and without any exploitation of man by man. The armed struggle to liberate Palestine now represents the interests of the Jewish citizens. We cannot remain indifferent to the Zionist crimes committed daily, and will counterattack whenever necessary. These counterattacks are necessitated by the existing forms of struggle, what we call "armed propaganda." Doubtless there are innocent people who die, but the Zionist movement is entirely to blame. How long will the world remain silent in the face of the Zionists' blackmail while they commit such crimes against an innocent people?

Question: How can you claim that Yasir 'Arafat is a traitor to the Palestinian cause?

Fatah Revolutionary Council: 'Arafat is part of the U.S. and Zionist strategy. He has become a tool in the hands of those planning a reactionary solution to the conflict between the Arabs and Zionists. His policy has caused chaos and destroyed the principles of organized activity, replacing it with an inconsistent program of political maneuvering and compromises. After 18 years' struggle what has the Palestinian movement achieved under his leadership? He has set the Palestinian cause on a path of compromise with the reactionary Arab regimes and the Zionist enemy sheltered under the U.S. umbrella. This verdict is that of the mass of the Palestinian people. 'Arafat will not succeed: His main characteristic is maneuverings, bribes, and capitulations. He has no other choice but to leave.

Question: Some Palestinians believe in the possibility of coexistence between the two states. Do you seriously believe that the State of Israel must disappear before a Palestinian state can be created?

Fatah Revolutionary Council: The real problem is that of the present conditions for coexistence itself. Oppression and exploitation do not create the conditions for such coexistence. The Zionist entity has always represented the forces of aggression that have historically subjected our people to disasters and destitution. The liberation of the Arab masses from the yoke of imperialism and the Jews' liberation from their role as aggressor is the only way to achieve peace, not by agreements that are always threatening to distintegrate. We are an organization in full expansion and the future will tell whether or not our strategy is correct.

GULF AFFAIRS

Iranian Official Leaves Kuwait After Failed Talks

LD281358 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1303 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Kuwait, 28 Apr (KUNA) — Iran deputy prime minister in charge of protection of the environment, Reza Husayn Mirza Abbas Taheri, left Kuwait today after taking part in the meetings of the Ministerial Council of the Regional Organization for Protection of the Marine Environment.

The meetings failed to reach agreement on combatting the Iranian oil slick which is threatening the Gulf states with unprecedented pollution.

Kuwait Official Discusses Slick With Iran, Iraq

GF281137 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 28 Apr 83 p 1

[Text] Kuwait — Kuwait's deputy prime minister met environmental officials from Iran and Iraq yesterday in an attempt to break the deadlock over how to deal with a giant oil slick threatening the Gulf states.

Deputy Prime Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad as-Sabah told reporters here that the talks, on how to cap the leaking Iranian oil wells and ways to combat the pollution, had been fruitful. He gave no details.

Officials from eight Gulf states at a meeting here on Tuesday failed to agree on a formula to allow the wells, in Iran's Nowruz field, to be capped but they did agree on joint action to fight the pollution.

At the end of the conference, its chairman 'Ali Shams Ardakani, who is also Iranian ambassador to Kuwait said technical experts from the eight states would begin urgent talks, probably in Bahrain, to start a coordinated clean-up operation.

He said the high-level crisis talks would resume soon. Asked about the problems in agreeing how to cap the wells, he said: "We are about the same as before. We have still not agreed on a procedure. We are going to meet again soon."

Kuwaiti Minister on Future GCC, EEC 'Ties'

LD282019 Kuwait KUNA in English 1802 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Brussels, April 28 (KUNA) — Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah met the president of the European Economic Commission, Gaston Thorn here Thursday [28 April] for talks on future links between the EEC and the Gulf Cooperation Council and discussions on the genral world economic and political situation.

The six states of the Gulf Cooperation Council have recently requested a stepping up of links with the ten-nation European Community which would be of benefit to the council's operations. The EEC has eagerly taken up the offer and a recent working visit to the Gulf saw the development of detailed plans for future cooperation between both sides. High on the agenda of the future discussions will be the potential for greater collaboration on oil supplies.

The European Commission announced today that it was awaiting further specifications from the Gulf Cooperation Council on the shape that future links should take.

Thorn, the commission president, told the Kuwaiti minister yesterday, according to reports, that he saw definite signs of economic recovery in the United States already under way but that such recovery was not yet in evidence in other countries of the 22 nation OECD group of industrialised nations notably the European ones.

Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah, the oil minister, told President Thorn that if the OECD countries did not manage to achieve an economic recovery, oil-producing nations could have severe problems. He stressed the damaging effects that could afflict world oil prices in particular if the economic slump continued.

The two leaders also discussed the situation of the Iraq-Iran war with both sides expressing a profound hope for peace so that the stability in the region would not be upset. EEC sources said that Shaykh 'Ali al-Khalifah as-Sabah was encouraged by the expected cooperation between Iran and Iraq in dealing with the Gulf oil slick.

BRIEFS

KUWAITI-BAHRAINI AGREEMENT — Kuwait, April 27 (KUNA) — Telecommunication Minister 'Isa Al-Masidi signed here Wednesday with his Bahraini counterpart Ibrahim Humaydan a bilateral cooperation agreement to link both countries to a transocean cable through the Gulf waters. Al-Masidi noted the project will substitute the current communication system between the region's states and the rest of the world through the satellites. This transocean project will assist in maintaining communications in case of failure of the present satellites over the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The Bahraini minister pointed out that this project falls in line with recommendations of the Gulf Cooperation Council. Humaydan also called on the GCC member states to participate in the transocean project. [Text][Kuwait KUNA in English 1256 GMT 27 Apr 83 LD]

KUWAIT

BRIEFS

NEW SOVIET ENVOY — The new Soviet ambassador to Kuwait, Dr. Pavel Akopov, is due to present his credentials to HH the amir of May 16. Dr. Akopov is a Middle East specialist and has held a number of posts at Soviet embassies in the region, including that of charge d'affaires in Cairo. He was later deputy director at the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He speaks Arabic and holds a doctorate in politics and economic. [Text][Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 27 Apr 83 P5 GF]

OMAN

BRIEFS

BRITISH MILITARY EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT — A contract was signed this morning in the office of Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, on the purchase of modern advanced communications equipment for the sultan's armed forces. The value of the contract is 18,680,431 pound sterling. The contract was signed on behalf of the Omani side by Fahar ibn Taymur, deputy prime minister for security and defense affairs, and Staff Major General Hasan Ihsan Nasib, Defense Ministry under secretary and assistant chief of the joint staff, and was signed on behalf of the British company Racal by its general manager. [Text][Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 28 Apr 83 GF]

SAUDI ARABIA

AL-ANBA': Fahd Sends Message to Andropov on War

GF281213 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic 27 Apr 83 pp 1, 21

[Article by Khalil Baydun]

[Text] In the first step of its kind in the history of Saudi-Soviet relations, AL-ANBA' has learned from high-level Gulf sources that King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz sent a message to the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, in which he reviewed the threats arising from the Iraq-Iran war, threats to both the area countries and international peace and security, the enormous losses in life sustained by the two countries, and the damage inflicted on their economies. In his message, the Saudi monarch asked the Soviet Union to exert efforts and assist in ending this destructive war.

In its 14 April issue, AL-ANBA' had reported that the Gulf countries are coordinating their contacts with the great powers on this matter and that the leaders of the GCC countries have sent messages to the leaders of the countries that hold permanent seats in the UN Security Council.

The sources say that leaders of some GCC countries sent messages to the leaders of all five Security Council permanent members while leaders of other GCC countries sent messages to the leaders of three or more Security Council permanent member countries. They explained the dangers the continuation of the Gulf war entails, and that the future consequences will be more serious than those at present. They also asserted the need for the great powers to take serious action through the Security Council to end the war.

The sources say that contacts are presently underway to fix a suitable date for UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar to call for a Security Council meeting as soon as consultations among the great powers indicate what measures can be taken that can help in bringing about an end to the Iraq-Iran war. The sources expect that the Security Council will ask the UN secretary general to present Iraq and Iran definite recommendations by the Security Council, and that the council will meet a second time to adopt resolutions on the war.

King Fahd Meeting With Al-Wazir Reported

LD281225 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz at 1400 today at the Royal Court in Jidda received Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee. The meeting was attended by Rafiq an-Natshah, the PLO's representative in the Kingdom.

Commentary on Shultz' Middle East Tour

'Official' Reaction

JN281811 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1710 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Telephone dispatch by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent in Riyadh 'Abdallah ash-Shihri, date not given — recorded]

[Text] In the first official Saudi comment on the tour of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and minister of defense and aviation, has told Radio Monte Carlo: What is important to us is not how long Mr Shultz stays in the area, but the success of the U.S. Administration in proving its true intentions by achieving security and stability in fraternal Lebanon, helping the Lebanese Government to establish its authority over all Lebanese territory, and forcing Israel to withdraw its forces without conditions prejudicial to Lebanese sovereignty and honor.

Although no official date has yet been fixed for Shultz' visit to the Kingdom, informed sources in the Saudi Foreign Ministry have confirmed to me that the visit of the U.S. secretary of state to Riyadh is linked to the success of his mission in the area.

In the meantime, King Fahd this afternoon received Khalil al-Wazir, Abu Jihad, deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, accompanied by the Fatah representative in the Kingdom, Rafiq an-Natshah, at the royal palace in Jidda. Abu Jihad conveyed a message to King Fahd from Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO. The contents of the message are not known. However, Palestinian circles said that the message contains a request from 'Arafat to the Saudi king to use his influence with the U.S. Administration to have it persuade Israel to release certain Palestinian detainees in Israeli detention camps in Lebanon. 'Arafat also informed King Fahd of the outcome of his recent tour and contacts with King Hassan II and Algerian President Chedli Bendjedid who, according to recurrent reports in the Saudi capital, will soon mediate between Damascus and the PLO to solve the dispute between them.

According to the same circles, 'Arafat explained the Palestinian position on the convocation of the emergency Arab summit in his message. It is now definite, according to these circles, that the Arab summit has been postponed because of Syrian and Palestinian reservations and rejection by Libya and the PDRY. However, these circles pointed out that the current contacts among certain

influential Arab capitals might result in the convocation of an Arab minisummit comprising the Arab states represented in the seven-member committee.

Riyadh 'Analysis'

LD281441 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Political analysis by 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Mani']

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Beirut today on the third stage of his tour of the Middle East. He first visited Cairo and then went to occupied Palestine where he held talks with Egyptian and Israeli officials which reportedly centered on the situation in Lebanon and the latest developments in the region.

The mission of the U.S. special envoy Philip Habib to the Middle East failed, as did the mission of his assistant Morris Draper. The causes of their failure still exist: They are represented in the arrogance and intransigence of the Israeli negotiator who continues to insist on dictating his arbitrary terms to the Lebanese negotiator.

Observers do not rule out the failure of the U.S. secretary of state's mission if the U.S. Administration does not begin to exercise pressure on Israel to compel it to show some kind of flexibility in its negotiations with Lebanon. These negotiations are now at a standstill despite the fact that 32 rounds of talks have been held. But those observers say that the United States is not exercising any kind of pressure on Israel at the moment. They base this on statements made by George Shultz during his visit to Cairo to the effect that he has come to the Middle East with no plans prepared in advance for the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon. He said what interests the U.S. Administration is to reach (?a bilateral) agreement in this connection between Lebanon and Israel. If Shultz had a specific plan it would have meant that the U.S. Administration would act with all its strength to implement it plan even if it was unacceptable to the Israeli side, particularly since Shultz himself pointed out in another statement that he would not leave the region until a possible sign appeared for the withdrawal of non-Lebanese forces from Lebanon.

Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan described U.S. secretary of state's Middle East tour as a realistic American adventure and necessary in order to preserve the U.S. reputation in the region in its capacity as a big power and the only state capable of establishing peace in the Middle East.

As for official Arab circles, they see Shultz's tour in the region as the last hope for the United States to establish the credibility of its efforts to end the Arab-Israeli conflict. The United States has great influence on the Israeli entity to whom it is rendering all the necessities of life, including the huge military and economic assistance which (?helped to establish) that entity. It is a racist and bloody entity whose main interest and thinking is concentrated on continuing to annihilate the Palestinian people, occupying more Arab territories, building settlements on them and receiving Zionist settlers from various parts of the world to settle in these territories after evicting the original inhabitants.

'UKAZ: Pressure on Lebanon

GF290543 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 29 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] The newspaper 'UKAZ says: The urgent contacts the Lebanese president recently held with the Arab leaders were intended to ensure backing for Lebanon in the negotiations against the expected proposals by the U.S. secretary of state during his shuttle tour.

'UKAZ continues: Lebanon expects to be pressured by the U.S. secretary of state to reach what he described as a compromise for the outstanding security problems. The Lebanese fear and worry came after the Israelis deliberately proposed all security problems which were discussed during 4 months of sterile negotiations.

Embassy Bombing, Visit Tied

PM280958 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 27 Apr 83 pp 1

[Hafiz Ibrahim Khayrallah article: "Welcome to Lebanon's 'Hell', Mr Shultz!"]

[Excerpts] The U.S. secretary of state has "honored" the area. Welcome! What does Mr Shultz want?

As far as we know, George Shultz planned this visit some time ago, before the bombing of the American Embassy in Beirut. There is some exaggeration in saying that the embassy incident hastened his visit, but the bombing of the embassy by the Israelis seems to have given a push to the original plan.

For George Shultz'information, and the information of our many readers, the bombing of the embassy in Beirut came 1 week after the bombing of the Iranians' command in Ba'labakk. This is one point. The other point is that the bombing of the embassy was a carbon copy of the bombing of the Iranian command. How?

In Ba'labakk, a man was asked to drive a vehicle to a gas station by another man who told him that he was thankful for this service and that he would follow him in another vehicle. The second vehicle remained about 400 meters from the first, and then "our friend" blew up the vehicle and the driver by radio control so no trace of the matter would be left.

In Beirut, a person was asked to drive the vehicle to the embassy entrance, unaware that that both he and the vehicle were condemned by a radio-controlled explosion set off by a person in a car parked near 'Ayn al-Muraysah mosque. It was the person who quickly fled with his car in the direction of the Normandy Hotel and the port.

In both the Al-Biqa' and Beirut explosions, the "trademark" was the same, the "modern technology" was the same, and the source was the same. The "intelligence plan" provided for killing the drivers of the two boobytrapped cars without their being aware.

The "classic" style of the game is clear; it is known to both the Americans and the Lebanese. Why does Washington not disclose it to the world? Does Menahem Begin prohibit it from doing so?

Now George Shultz is coming to say that priority should be given to the evacuation of the Israeli forces from Lebanon. We do not claim that Washington was unenthusiastic about the idea, but we would say that for 10 months, Washington has been managing affairs in the manner of someone trying to hold five watermelons in one hand.

The party that has encouraged the Israeli side to stand as a negotiator and not as a criminal is the U.S. side. What no rational person in this world can understand is how Washington can allow Israel to remain unpunished for its crime of invading an independent state, Lebanon, and still be a party to the negotiations. Instead of being in the dock, Israel is today, sitting at the negotiating table with the other parties, including the United States, which is a full partner in the negotiations.

If it is the U.S. wish to give priority to evacuating the Israelis from Lebanon, all Washington has to do is to order the Israeli side. The matter is quite clear.

If the United States wants King Husayn to do what it wants, Washington has only to order the Israeli side to withdraw from Lebanon. This is also quite clear.

If the United States wants to persuade Syria to behave in a manner conducive to the recovery of the Golan Heights, Washington has only to repay its debts to Damascus, because Syria has paid all it owes but received nothing of what it has been promised. This is quite clear as well.

George may not like the expression "step by step" policy because that is the "trademark" of former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. There are also many Arabs, foremost among them the Lebanese, who do not like this policy because it reminds them of the destruction wrought by that American Jew.

The established fact now is that it is of no avail for the Israeli Cabinet to have met on Sunday and discussed partial withdrawal to the Al-Awali River near Sidon. Another fact is that the U.S. Government is not benefitting — rather it is being seriously harmed — by procrastinating in giving the order to Israel to withdraw completely and finally from Lebanese territory.

UAE

Zayid Receives Mauritanian President's Message

GF281017 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] His highness the president, Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan, has received a written message from His Excellency Lieutenant Colonel Khouna Ould Haidalla, chairman of the Military Committee for National Salvation and president of Mauritania, dealing with the current Arab situation, new developments, the current international situation, and bilateral relations and means of expanding them.

The message was delivered by Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, during his meeting with the president at Al-Khaznah rest house today.

The meeting was attended by Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, representative of his highness the president, and (Maelaynin Shabil), Mauritanian ambassador to the UAE.

AL-AHRAM Reports On Mubarak-Shultz Talks

NC280709 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0615 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — During his meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz the day before yesterday, President Husni Mubarak affirmed that the PLO role in the peace process cannot be excluded and that the importance of this role cannot be diminished or ignored. Mubarak also emphasized that the U.S. attack against the PLO through the mouth of President Reagan and his secretary of state personally is unjustifiable. This attack is unwarranted and continuing it represents a serious change.

In a report published today on the results of Mubarak's talks with the U.S. secretary of state, AL-AHRAM says that President Mubarak also asserted that the United States is required to achieve complete withdrawal from Lebanon, beginning with an Israeli withdrawal, and to focus on halting the building of settlements because achieving these two goals is vital and will prompt the other Arab parties to agree to the United States playing a new positive role in achieving peace. The paper says that Egypt made it clear to the United States that it is important the dialogue between Egypt and the PLO continue, and that Egypt raised the possibility of the United States contacting the Palestinians.

AL-AHRAM says that the United States has asked Egypt and will ask other Arab countries to support Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil if any agreement is reached with Israel. The United States pointed out that this agreement might be fragile in its early stages and internal and external elements may try to oppose it, but that international and Arab support for Lebanon will strengthen it and its independence.

AL-AHRAM says that in this respect Egypt informed the United States of its support for Lebanon and its official authorities even before the crisis began. AL-AHRAM adds that the U.S. explanation to Egypt emphasizes the following points:

1. U.S. understanding of Egypt's position that U.S. success in making Israel withdraw from Lebanon and halt the building of settlements will augment U.S. credibility as well as motivate other Arab parties to increase their readiness for a serious U.S. role in the forthcoming stage.

2. The statements made by the U.S. side against the PLO must be contained, because the PLO has an important and vital role in reaching an agreement with Jordan.

3. Exerting intolerable pressure on Lebanon will exacerbate the situation and delay the withdrawal; and expanding the conditions for withdrawal constitute a serious situation.

AL-AHRAM says that the United States made it clear that its attack [ta'arrud] on the PLO did not aim at excluding its role in the peace process and that there is a chance for contact between the United States and the PLO particularly since the United States is still convinced that the dialogue between the PLO and Jordan may be resumed. The United States pointed out that although it has no plans to make Israel withdraw from Lebanon, it believes that reaching an understanding on the future relations between Israel and Lebanon may give Israel a justification for withdrawal. It must be taken into consideration, however, that this relationship should not harm Lebanon's relations with the Arab countries.

AL-AHRAM says that the U.S. proposals go beyond the issue of joint patrols, which will be temporary and not permanent and will be replaced by special proposals on the travel of individuals and goods between Israel and Lebanon. It should be recalled that 90 percent of Lebanon's trade relations are with Arab countries, particularly Saudi Arabia.

Muhyi ad-Din Stresses Tabah Part Of Egypt

NC281017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1000 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, 28 Apr (MENA) — Dr Fu'ad Muhyi ad-Din has reaffirmed that Tabah is Egyptian land and must return to Egypt. He also stressed that Egypt is part of the Arab nation and its pulsating heart whatever certain people say and exaggerate. In a statement made at the National Democratic Party general congress held in Cairo today on the first anniversary of the liberation of Sinai, Muhyi ad-Din reviewed what Egypt has offered for the Palestinian people. He said that the Egyptian people offered tens of thousands of martyrs and billions of pounds for the Palestinian question. Referring to Egypt's stand on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanon, he affirmed that this position is clear and frank. It condemns the Israeli aggression and demands that Israel withdraw from Lebanon.

Ghali Reaffirms Commitment to Peace Process

NC281512 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has affirmed Egypt's commitment to the peace process in the Middle East and its support for the efforts being exerted to push it forward and also for the continuation of a dialogue to overcome the obstacles impeding the realization of the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

This affirmation was made by Dr Ghali during his meeting with the Canadian National Defense Academy delegation which is currently visiting Egypt.

Ghali explained to the Canadian delegation the developments in the Middle East crisis as well as Egypt's efforts for reaching a just solution to the Palestinian problem and the Lebanese crisis.

Ghali Confers With French Ambassador 28 April

NC282209 Cairo MENA in English 1920 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, April 28 (MENA) — Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Butrus Ghali conferred here today with French Ambassador Philippe Cuvillier on the recent contacts conducted by Egypt and France for achieving a pullout of Israeli troops from Lebanon and pushing the peace efforts in the Middle East.

Begin tried to push the talks with Shultz to marginal issues from the central question of Lebanon's peace and independence. This,however, is an Israeli tradition in negotiating.

'Ali Visits Romania, Talks With Ceausescu

For Romanian and Egyptian reportage on the visit to Romania of Kamal Hasan 'Ali, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, including reports on his talks with Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Romanian section of the 28 April Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Communique on 27-28 Military Operations

JN281621 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Communique No 1,075 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 28 April]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our heroic Armed Forces, while sharing the celebrations and rejoicing of our proud people over the birthday of great leader Staff Field Marshal Saddam Husayn, beseech Almighty God to bestow long life on his excellency the president for the welfare and strength of our great Iraq and our glorious Arab nation. On this sublime occasion, our Armed Forces emphasize their constant readiness to defend the cherished homeland and the accomplishments of the immortal 17-30 July revolution and to achieve further ground, sea, and air victories over our covetous enemies. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. One of our forward units sighted and pounded an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the battlefield, killing three and destroying three infantry positions.

2. One infantry position was destroyed and its occupants killed opposite our forward units' positions in the northern sector of the battlefield.

3. Today, the vicious Iranian regime shelled Mandali and its outskirts. The enemy shelling caused damage to some civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 28 April 1983

Mubarak, King Husayn Congratulate Saddam Husayn

JN281448 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1405 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 28 Apr (INA) — Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak has congratulated president Saddam Husayn on his birthday today. Speaking on the telephone with President Saddam Husayn today, President Mubarak expressed his congratulations on this happy occasion, wishing the president continued good health and long life, and the Iraqi people further progress and prosperity.

Jordanian King Husayn also congratulated President Saddam Husayn on this occasion. In a telephone conversation with the president, the Jordanian monarch expressed his heartfelt congratulations and wished the president continued good health and long life, and the victorious Iraqi people further strength and progress.

Minister of State Leaves for Palestinian Conference

JN290742 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0715 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Apr (INA) — Hamid 'Alwan, minister of state for foreign affairs, left Baghdad today for Bangkok on his way to Kuala Lumpur at the head of a delegation to participate in the preparatory meeting of the Asian and Pacific committee on the Palestinian cause which will begin next Tuesday.

The minister said that the meeting, which will be attended by delegations representing 40 countries, is to prepare for the international conference on the Palestinian cause, scheduled to be held in Paris in August.

Azeri Commentary on Iranian Military Operations

GF281828 Baghdad International Service in Azeri 1800 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] Dear listeners, in the past the impostor Khomeyni, who is an owl in Jamaran, played and a lot of people danced to his tune. However, they have become the victims at the end of this pitiful scenario. For example, Khomeyni named his first march against Iraq Fath al-Futuh. A number of mullahs such as Ayatollah Dastgheyb and Hamadani were appointed the standard-bearers of this march, which involved the Karbala' operational theater. But what was the result? Thousands of innocent people fell to the ground like autumn leaves.

The second march, which was named Fath al-Mubin, began in accordance with the same hellish conspiracy — resulting in grief and mourning for thousands of Iranian fathers and mothers. Then came the Ramadan marches. Nevertheless, the standard-bearers of these marches have not escaped the wrath and vengence of the people. In fact, Ayatollah Dastgheyb, Ayatollah Qoddusi, Hamadani, and others were killed by the hands of the progressive, heroic, and peace-loving elements from among the Iranian peoples. But the disaster brought upon Iran by the Karbala' (?sector) was not enough. This time Khomeyni (?shifted his military operations to the Najaf region), which is in the central sector of the battle zone. He wished to carry out military operations within Iraq. However, after his marches proved to be failures, he inaugurated the one named Khatem al-Anbiya, leaving the [word indistinct] in the hands of Musavi-Ardabili, Mir Hoseyn Musavi, and many others.

The last operation was named Wal Fajr. The first and second marches of the Wal Fajr adventure have resulted in the conversion of over 40,000 Iranian youths into cannonfodder. The fighting is continuing. They have turned Iranian youths into prey for wolves and savage birds in the eastern sector of Basra, Maysan, and Mandali and in the desert regions of [name indistinct] and Ash-Shib. However, they have not been able to achieve anything.

Under what slogan will Khomeyni launch his new operation now, and which one of the mullahs will have the honor of collecting the [words indistinct] of this (?operation)? One thing is clear: No matter under which title these operations are carried out, it is the blood of the Iranians which stains the mountains and deserts red. Deceit, grudge, [word indistinct], racism, and hostility — everything is at the expense of the blood of the Iranians.

God must open the doors of a new fajr [dawn] before the Iranians. Khomeyni and his supporters (?are) [word indistinct] and mad ayatollahs and mullahs. The first rays of this new fajr must lead to Jamaran.

Monte Carlo Cites Jordan's Hasan APN Interview
JN290650 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] In a statement to APN, Crown Prince Hasan questions how much confidence we can put in the United States in terms of Washington's ability to implement its Middle East initiatives. Crown Prince Hasan explained that the Soviet proposal for an international conference to establish a just peace in the region has enjoyed the support of the Arab countries. He added that frankness and mutual respect are the trait of Jordanian-Soviet relations.

Commenting on the two U.S. initiatives regarding the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon and the halt of building settlements in the West Bank, the Jordanian prince said what is currently taking place runs counter to U.S. initiatives.

AD-DUSTUR on Shultz' Tour, Withdrawals
JN291012 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 29 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Shultz and the Last Opportunity," AD-DUSTUR says: During the last 2 days, the U.S. secretary of state has begun his shuttle trips between Lebanon and Israel to lead the negotiations, which have been going on for several months, to successful results. The statements, which the U.S. secretary made at the beginning of his Middle East tour, obviously indicate that this time the U.S. Administration has decided to achieve something, because the tripartite negotiations have so far failed to make one step toward achieving Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, despite the time and effort that have been spent. In fact, Israel has succeeded in dragging these negotiations into a long and dark tunnel, exploiting the lukewarm position that was adopted by Washington, and wagering on the fact that successive U.S. Administrations have alwaysbeen incapable of exerting any real pressure on Israel at the right moment.

AD-DUSTUR adds: The current Shultz tour could be considered the first U.S. assumption of its responsibility at the highest level, of not only for the issues of justice and peace, but also for its repeated guarantees and promises given to Lebanon. The U.S. assumption of this responsibility, through its secretary of state, is evidence that Washington views the Lebanese crisis more seriously than before, and consequently, is determined to take a definite position, whether siding with the Lebanese right for national and complete sovereignty in its territory, or supporting Israeli ambitions that encroach on Lebanon's sovereignty.

The paper says: Lebanon's position has been clear and courageous since the beginning of the tripartite negotiations. This position was reiterated by Foreign Minister Elie Salim in his statements yesterday. The Israeli position was also clear in expressing its ambitions and intentions toward Lebanon. But the U.S. position has been oscillating between watching, incapability, and hesitation in assuming responsibility. Thus, Shultz' tour is the test of U.S. determination to adopt a courageous position — a requirement for the success of the negotiations.

AD-DUSTUR concludes: U.S. statements on the Israeli occupation of Lebanon and on the Lebanese national and regional unity are mere words. They are of no value unless they are supported by U.S. political, economic, and cultural weight. And if Shultz succeeds in achieving what he called a happy end, we then believe that Washington can proceed with its political efforts to achieve a just settlement of the Palestinian cause and the Middle East crisis. Otherwise, U.S. policy will continue to lack sincerity, seriousness, and a desire to assure moral and international responsibility for the issues of the people and their legitimate rights.

King Husayn Receives U.S. Defense Official
JN281630 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Richard Armitage, U.S. deputy assistant secretary of defense, at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. Staff Lieutenant General ash-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and the U.S. ambassador in Amman attended the meeting.

AD-DUSTUR on King's Messages to Arab Leaders
JN280936 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Jordan and Pan-Arab Interests," The newspaper AD-DUSTUR writes: Jordan has always endeavored to deal with its Arab brothers in a sincere and frank manner. Hence the toursof the foreign and information ministers to a number of Arab states where they conveyed messages from His Majesty King Husayn to the heads of these states. These messages dealt mainly with the most important developments in the current Arab situation, including Jordanian-Palestinian relations, the results of the Jordan-PLO talks, and the 10 April Jordanian statement. These developments have been so controversial that Jordan finds itself compelled to present its brothers with the real picture.

AD-DUSTUR adds: Jordanian-Palestinian relations have traditionally been deep and have never been a subject of controversy; they are an expression of the two people's choice. The Jordanian and Palestinian peoples have stood together in the past. They have experienced suffering together and shown common determination. The current political initiatives have given the two sides a special responsibility that requires joint coordination, cooperation, perspective, and actions. Jordan has continued to carry out this responsibility, relying without equivocation on the principle that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people; that Jordan cannot act as a substitute for it or accept authorization from it in any political approach or move. However, Jordan accepts a partnership with the PLO, a partnership necessitated by the unity of the two peoples and the traditionally deep relations between them.

AD-DUSTUR concludes by saying: Jordan's desire to affirm these facts to its Arab brothers demonstrates that the 10 April statement did not mark the end of the work of one phase or the beginning of a new one. The statement was meant to present a detailed picture of what the two sides discussed, something which is very important if we are not to be misunderstood or held responsible in the future for any actions, moves, or shortcomings with which we have no connection whatsoever.

King Husayn Receives Moroccan Envoy, Message

JN281514 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received a message from His Majesty King Hassan II of Morocco dealing with current Arab issues and the latest developments in the region. Ahmed Bensouda, adviser to the Moroccan king, delivered the message when he was received by His Majesty King Husayn at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon.

AD-DUSTUR Interviews Hikmat al-Masri 27 April

JN271113 Amman AD-DUSTUR in Arabic 27 Apr 83 pp 1, 21

[Nabil 'Amr's dispatch]

[Text] Hikmat al-Masri, chairman of the An-Najah University Board of Trustees, has expressed optimism over the resumption of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks in the near future because an agreement between Jordan and the PLO in the forseeable future is the only way out of the region's crisis.

In an interview with AD-DUSTUR, Al-Masri said that the current Arab and international situation requires the Jordanian and Palestinian sides to meet at this stage more than ever before. He said that a Jordanian-Palestinian understanding is now the safety valve that helps avoid the catastrophe that might befall the Palestinian territory and threaten both Jordan and the other Arab countries. Some Arabs, he said, still do not realize the extent of the danger threatening the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, and the people living under the nightmare of occupation.

On the Jordanian statement issued after the suspension of the Jordanian-Palestinian talks, Al-Masri said that the citizens in the occupied territories were gloomy because the Jordanian-Palestinian disagreement would place them in an extremely difficult and bad situation. Therefore, he added, everyone must do their best to bring together the viewpoints of both sides, which are supposed to be the same.

He continued: Indifference to the importance of the time factor will in the future turn us, the inhabitants of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, into Israeli Arabs as is the case with our people whose land was occupied in 1948.

On his opinion about the declared differences between the Jordanian position, which believes in the mechanism of Reagan's plan, and the Palestinian position, which adheres to the Fes summit resolutions as the minimum that can be accepted, Hikmat al-Masri said: Theoretically, the Fes plan may seem more correct. However, we have to realize the difference between a theoretical plan and practical application. This does not mean that we will not makeconcerted efforts to improve Reagan's plan within the framework of political action and to remove complications that do not take into consideration the terrible future awaiting us if we fail to agree among ourselves on the ways by which we can restore some of our rights, or at least stop the catastrophe and cut the losses.

He added: We have to reassess our stands in light of the present situation. We have to deal with politics as a possible means [to achieve results] and not be swayed by the mirage of intransigence that will not stop the hostile plans against our nation and land.

Al-Masri warned against committing the same mistake as in 1939 when the Palestinian leadership rejected the White Book, which could have guaranteed many Palestinian rights if it had been implemmented.

At the beginning of the interview, Al-Masri warned of the dangers taking place in the occupied territories, as represented by Israel's radical changes, which are aimed at imposing a fait accompli, and foiling any step or agreement that might restore the occupied territories to the Arab fold.

Al-Masri stressed the importance of restoring land before embarking on details because the land and people are in danger, the policy of Judaization and displacement is in full swing, and the economic and social conditions are extremely bad.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO JORDAN — Amman, 28 Apr (PETRA) — A loan agreement was signed today at the National Planning Council between Jordan and the FRG Government, under which Jordan receives a loan worth DM9.5 million, equivalent to 1.4 million Jordanian dinars, from the FRG construction bank to contribute to financing the Aqaba thermal power station. The Saudi Development Fund, the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development, the OPEC Fund for International Development, the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, the FRG construction bank, and some friendly states are financing the 100-million Jordanian dinar project. [Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1415 GMT 28 Apr 83 JN]

Salim Welcomes Shultz; Official Talks Begin
NC281229 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] On disembarking the plane at Beirut airport, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said that he is coming to Lebanon on a mission of peace. He said: I am here to help in bringing the negotiations to a happy conclusion and to contribute to the efforts aimed at an agreement for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Shultz arrived in Beirut airport at 1145 today aboard a special plane coming from Israel.

He was met at the airport by Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, U.S. Ambassador Robert Dillon, and the ambassadors of the states taking part in the multinational force.

The U.S. secretary immediately went by helicopter to the U.S. Embassy building where he inspected the destruction before proceeding to the temporary building of the Embassy where he met with officials.

Shultz is now having talks with senior Lebanese officials.

Lebanese officials have already made preparations for the Lebanese-U.S. talks. President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil this morning chaired several meetings for this purpose.

The talks with the U.S. secretary of state will be attended by members of the political operations room, head of the Lebanese delegation to the tripartite negotiation, Ambassador Antoine Fattal, and some members of the delegation,in addition to senior officials.

Al-Jumayyil Meets Shultz
NC290744 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil yesterday received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz and held a 15-minute meeting with him. His excellency then chaired a Lebanese-U.S. meeting that was attended by Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan, Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim, Dr Wadi' Haddad, Ghassan Tuwayni, head of the Lebanese negotiating delegation Dr Antoine Fattal, and Staff Brigadier General 'Abbas Hamdan. On the U.S. side, the meeting was attended by Secretary Shultz, Ambassador Philip Habib, Ambassador Morris Draper, Christopher Ross, and three U.S. aides.

President al-Jumayyil then hosted a working luncheon after which a second round of talks at the level of foreign ministers was held with the Lebanese and U.S. delegations attending.

President al-Jumayyil then again met with Secretary Shultz in the presence of U.S. presidential envoy Ambassador Philip Habib. During the talks, the Lebanese side reviewed all matters, defined its stand on them and outlined the redlines beyond which Lebanon cannot go. The Lebanese side stressed the need that the agreement should not contain anything that is prejudicial to Lebanon's sovereignty and its national unity or harmful to Lebanon's Arab relations.

Salim Discusses Negotiations with Israel
NC281704 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will end his lightning visit to Beirut with a press conference which he will hold at B'abda Palace shortly. In this press conference he will speak about the results of his visits to Lebanon and Israel.

President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil held two rounds of talks with the guest minister today during which they also had a working luncheon. The talks dealt with the points of disagreement which are still outstanding in the negotiations taking place between Lebanon and Israel.

Foreign Minister Dr Elie Salim this afternoon listed five points of disagreement. He pointed out that Secretary of State Shultz is vigorously trying to reach a solution to these points.

Salim said that the talks with Shultz focused on the question of reaching an agreement acceptable to Lebanon, Israel, and the Arab states, because any agreement must take into account that Lebanon is part of the Arab world.

He added: We are seeking an agreement and not a peace treaty. We are trying to work out an agreement that will primarily tackle the security arrangements. We tackled these arrangements as well as other issues, including mutual relations. We shall now listen to a recording of Minister Salim's statement:

[Begin recording — in English] I am glad to say that we have entered negotiations with a view of reaching an agreement that will be acceptable to Lebanon, to Israel, and to the Arab world. Lebanon is an integral part of the Arab world, and must, therefore, be very careful about every arrangement it makes with Israel. It must have acceptability, and it must protect Lebanese credentials in the Arab world.

Finally I believe we have worked out an agreement that still leaves certain questions unresolved. These unresolved questions, I think, [words indistinct] and what is our view with respect to that. We are working out an agreement, not a peace treaty. We started working out an agreement that deals essentially with security arrangements. This agreement has progressed with time. It now deals in great detail with security arrangements; it deals with mutual relations; and it deals with many other items that are not strictly in the security arrangements. [end recording]

Disclosing the points of disagreement Minister Salim said that Israel wants a clear Lebanese recognition of itself, however Lebanon cannot accept articles in the agreement that deal with recognition of the Israeli state. He said: Lebanon wants to achieve a relationship with Israel in a manner that would safeguard security, peace, and stability in the relations between the two states. However, the Israeli insistence on direct recognition is considered unacceptable.

Minister Salim said. It is true that we are moving from the armistice stage to the stage of a new agreement, but we have not yet reached the level of absolute peace and are not drawing nearer to this level.

Salim affirmed that Lebanon refuses to sign an agreement on the level of the foreign ministers because this would be considered a political agreement, while Israel is insisting on this.

He revealed that Israel is insisting that Major Sa'd Haddad should be the commander of the military forces in the south, and Lebanon considers this as an internal matter. Haddad, Minister Salim said, was a member of the Lebanese army, worked for some time with Israel, and today is part of the Israeli system. He affirmed that whatever decisions Lebanon will make concerning Haddad, this will be an internal matter. He pointed out that there were many other members of the Army who dealt, during the war, with other forces and any decision concerning one could affect the others.

Salim pointed out that Israel wants Lebanese and Israeli army liaison teams to be present in the south. This means that elements of both armies will operate in the area, search people, and watch houses. We consider that this matter constitutes a grave interference in our internal affairs and will weaken our political system in the future. He expressed the hope that the Lebanese Army would become the new face of a new Lebanon and that the Army would enjoy high morale as well as strong support from the people, but that this would be prevented by the Israeli demands. Salim affirmed that Israel's security depended on the existence of a strong Lebanese Army and a strong Lebanese state that would enjoy the people's full support and that would be able to guarantee peace and security in the south.

The Lebanese Foreign Ministry revealed that Israel was also insisting on keeping positions in south Lebanon which would be considered as observation or operations posts and would represent a permanent military presence, according to what Israel had explained. He said: We had agreed with President Reagan that the talks with Israel should not touch upon fundamental issues so Lebanon's sovereignty and its relations with the Arab world would not be usurped. We had also agreed that there should not be a permanent presence for any Israeli, Syrian,or Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

Salim said: Lebanon will not sign any agreement that would harm its relations with its neighbor Syria or with other Arab states. He added: Israel is insisting that it should have normal trade relations with Lebanon immediately after its forces withdraw from it. Israel is also insisting on clauses that clearly constitute a trade agreement. He indicated that 95 percent of Lebanese exports are distributed to the Arab world and that if we were to conclude such an agreement with Israel, we would lose all these exports, constituting 95 percent of the Lebanese economy, in addition to the $3 billion it receives from the Arab states.

Salim considered that it would be reckless to conclude a trade agreement that would deny Lebanon its role in the Arab market and pointed out that some of the moderate Arab states, even the closest of friends, had closed their border to our goods because we are in the phase of negotiating with Israel and because Israeli goods have entered the Lebanese market.

Salim made it clear that Lebanon is insisting on U.S. participation in all bodies and subcommittees in the security sphere while Israel is insisting on purely Lebanese-Israeli committees. He said: We need the United States' presence in the security arrangements and in the supervisory bodies and we also need a U.S. presence because without this, Israeli power will control the Lebanese will in relations between the two countries.

The first round of talks between President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil and Secretary Shultz in the presence of the Lebanese and U.S. sides ended around 1445 and everyone proceeded to the palace to complete the discussions.

The Lebanese and U.S. sides are holding two working meetings in B'abda Palace now. The first meeting is under Foreign Minister Elie Salim with Ghassan Tuwayni, Dr Wadi' Haddad, and Army commander General Ibrahim Tannus attending. The second meeting is being held under Secretary George Shultz with Ambassadors Philip Habib, Morris Draper, and Robert Dillon attending. Nothing has leaked out so far about these two meetings.

29 April Press Comment on Shultz Talks

NC290916 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Press review]

[Excerpts] Today's newspapers praised the unity of the Lebanese stand and the rallying around the government. Dealing with this subject in its political analysis, AN-NAHAR says: The government desired confronting U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz with a unified Lebanese stand and an Arab support for this stand. The unified stand was manifest in the decision issued by the Chamber of Deputies supporting the stand which President al-Jumayyil declared to the press association board as well as the principles to which the Lebanese negotiators are adhering.

AN-NAHAR adds that this stand was strengthened by an Arab support for these principles and the mobilization of all efforts and capabilities to make Israel soften its stand and withdraw from Lebanon.

AN-NAHAR rules out that Secretary Shultz will return to his country emptyhanded now that great importance has been given to his tour, which has been described as a tour that will resolve the differences on the points of the agreement and that is probably a final tour and not a tour among tours.

In its main article, AL-ANWAR says the Lebanese decision is final and decisive. This decision is affected by the Lebanese interests and not by pressures from any side. The decision is clear and simple: Negotiations in the name of one Lebanon and for the sake of Lebanon and an agreement in the name of one Lebanon and for its sake.

AL-'AMAL points out that all the elements of the Lebanese issue were present yesterday within the framework of the negotiations with the U.S. secretary of state. There was an affirmation of the U.S. commitment to achieve a solution in Lebanon. This was represented in George Shultz' statement: I am here to push the negotiations toward a happy ending conducive to the withdrawal of the foreign forces from Lebanon. On the opposite side, there was an affirmation of Lebanon's dependence on U.S. participation in achieving a solution. This was represented by Elie Salim's statement: We are in need of a U.S. role and of the U.S. presence because Israel's force will (?overpower) the Lebanese stand in the absence of the United States.

AS-SAFIR says Shultz's tour would not have taken place, as Shultz himself said during his visit to Mexico, had there been no indications of the possibility of it achieving positive results.

AL-BAYRAQ emphasizes Lebanon's constant stand. It says: The Lebanese have told the U.S. secretary of state the truth. The truth is that Lebanon requests complete and comprehensive withdrawal from its territory. This truth is the common factor between Lebanon and the United States.

Haddad Praises Al-Jumayyil Stand on Israelis

NC290725 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0600 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Commander of free Lebanon Major Haddad has made the following statement:

1. Some tension has been reported between the areas of Jazzin and Ash-Shuf. Therefore, we make it clear to everybody that Jazzin is a peaceful southern town that strongly desires peaceful and friendly coexistence with all its neighbors without exception. For this reason, we appeal to evreybody to resort to logic and self-restraint because the sons of the town of Jazzin belong to free Lebanon and act on the basis of the principles of noninterference in any internal conflict, of fighting partition, and of consolidating sound national unity.

2. We have been amazed by the flexibility and skill recently demonstrated by His Excellency President Amin al-Jumayyil in his negotiations with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. President al-Jumayyil accepted Israeli presence in the south. Instead of three Israeli bases in the south, he was able to convince the U.S. secretary and Israel to be satisfied with only two bases and to operate joint patrols. Therefore, we congratulate his excellency and wish that he will reach a solution to all the points still pending in the negotiations. We are sure he will do so because the major and difficult point related to the Israeli presence and joint patrols in the south has been resolved.

Heavy Artillery Fire Reported in 'Alayh Area

NC282047 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The 'Alayh area has experienced two of its most difficult hours since the agreement reached about 3 months ago. For approximately 2 hours, the Syrian and Socialist artillery, particularly the artillery positioned in the Upper al-Matn and specifically in Qurnayil and al-Khalwat, poured fire at the quarters of Suq al-Gharb, Bdadun, Wadi Shahrur, al-Hadath, Mar Taqla, al-Hazmiyah, Jumhur, 'Arayya, and their suburbs.

The clashes, which began suddenly at about 1600 between Ash-Shabaniayh and Bhamdun, spread later to the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah, Suq al-Gharb and 'Aytat axes. Tension increased at 1930 when shells fell at the rate of two per minute.

A Voice of Lebanon correspondent has reported that the Lebanese forces, which were abiding by the cease-fire, were forced to fire back at the Socialist sources of fire to silence them. A semi-complete calm has been prevailing in the area since 2030, and no significant setbacks have been reported.

We finally point out that several houses were hit by the shelling. A woman was slightly wounded in Wadi Shahrur.

Palestinian 'Gunmen' Reportedly Return to Beirut

NC290832 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Lebanese security sources have stated that a number of Palestinian gunmen who left Lebanon have begun to return to Beirut disguised in Lebanese military uniforms. The Palestinians are buying these uniforms at exorbitant prices from suspect quarters.

Radio Cites TASS on Israeli Buildup in Al-Biqa'

JN282056 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2015 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] TASS has condemned the Israeli occupation forces' provocative acts in Lebanon where they are preparing for an aggression against Syria. The agency said that Tel Aviv had massed four armored divisions in Lebanon's Al-Biqa' valley, placing them on full alert on the contact line with the Syrian units in Lebanon. It said that the Israelis fabricate daily clashes with the Syrian forces and that, during the past 2 days, the Zionist forces carried out the largest maneuvers since the invasion of Lebanon, using all kinds of weapons. These forces also continued building several fortifications in Al-Biqa'.

Damascus Cites NOVOYE VREMYA on Israeli War Plans

JN281608 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Moscow — The Soviet magazine NOVOYE VREMYA has affirmed that Syria is now in a position to repulse any Zionist aggression, and has called on the United States to think twice before giving a new green light to the Zionist enemy now that it has completed its military preparations.

In a comment today, the magazine says: Washington should bear three factors in mind, at least before giving the green light to Begin: First, Syria is now in a position to defend itself; second, Syria has loyal friends; third, the new Zionist aggression could lead to bad consequences that go beyond the Middle East.

The magazine said it expected U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to also bear these factors in mind during his current Middle East tour. The magazine referred to the Zionist entity's feverish military preparations for a new aggression against Syria and said that Israel's preparations are almost complete. Israel, the magazine added, has found a new excuse for aggression in Syria's strengthened air defense.

Voice of Lebanon Reports Russian Activity in Syria

Advanced Weapons Delivery

NC290834 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0815 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] According to information available to the Voice of Lebanon, four Antonov aircraft have landed at the Mazzah military airfield in Damascus over the past 48 hours carrying very advanced weapons to the Syrian Army.

Regional KGB Meeting

NC281241 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon Radio has learned that the Soviet intelligence service, known as the KGB, held a meeting at the Soviet Embassy in Damascus over the past 2 days amid stringent security measures. The meeting was attended by KGB personnel from Beirut, Amman, and Turkey.

Damascus Papers Comment on Shultz Mission

TISHRIN on Mission 'Shift'

JN290728 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 29 Apr 83

[From the press review]

[Text] In its "Behind the News" commentary headlined: "Shultz' Tour and Syria's Position," TISHRIN says: No sooner had U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in the region and begun his talks in Cairo and Israel, than his mission shifted from its basic course. Instead of focusing on insuring Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, Shultz' talks with the Zionists revolved around the mounting Syrian role on the political and military levels. Instead of bringing pressure to bear on the Israeli side, which entertains covetous designs on Lebanon's land and water resources, it appears that pressure will ultimately be brought to bear on the Lebanese Government to force it to make substantial concessions.

News agencies are unanimous that Shultz' talks with the enemy leaders, including the head of the intelligence apparatus, focused on the alleged Soviet intervention in Syria and on mounting Syrian presence along the Syrian-Lebanese border. Furthermore, the news agencies mentioned that Shultz shared the Zionists' deep concern on this topic.

Needless to say, Washington considers every national movement in the Arab region as Soviet intervention. It is natural for the Zionist imperialists, now that Syria is effeciently and firmly confronting Arab defeatists and frustrating the capitulatory designs, to couple all Syria's pan-Arab positions with the alleged Soviet intervention. The issue this time goes beyond the propaganda campaigns and falls within the context of the feverish Israeli military preparations for carrying out an act of aggression against Syria. This aggression enjoys Washington's backing and the support of the plotting Arab leaders.

In effect, Israel has begun its provocative acts against our forces operating in Al-Biqa', but all these acts have been confronted by a firm Syrian response. It is, therefore, natural for Israel to express its apprehension, since it has been practicing undeterred belligerency, and for Washington to follow suit, especially since the USSR has irrevocably announced its categorical commitment toward supporting Syria's steadfastness and brave stand in defense of the Arab land and fate.

ATH-THAWRAH on U.S. Objectives

JN290944 Damascus SANA in Arabic 0840 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 29 Apr (SANA) — The newspaper ATH-THAWRAH points out that the utter defeat inflicted on those who desired an invasion has prompted Washington to try to avert the inevitable collapse of all the objectives and hopes that Washington and Tel Aviv had pinned on the invasion of Lebanon.

ATH-THAWRAH adds that the U.S. political moves in the region are aimed at proliferating the same ideas and goals that preceded and accompanied the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. The paper says that Shultz, who came to the area with preconceived ideas about Israeli security, is trying to couple these ideas with new Israeli conditions over Lebanon's future.

Continuing its editorial, ATH-THAWRAH says that Shultz, the U.S. President, and the vice president seek to reconcile Lebanon's future and Israel's security in an attempt to achieve what the Israeli invasion has failed to achieve. The paper asks: Would the political move succeed in attaining the objectives of the abortive military invasion? ATH-THAWRAH affirms that Israel's problems in Lebanon, the defeat of the U.S. liquidatory designs in the region, and Syria's steadfastness vis-a-vis the invaders' plans can undoubtedly answer the question.

Daily Ridicules Claim of 'Secret' U.S. Contacts

PM280918 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 22 Apr 83 p 8

[Usamah Da'bul article: "To Answer the Falsehood"]

[Excerpts] Once again the Western media are trying to cast doubt on Syria's nationalist position and readiness to repulse any aggression against it, at a time when even Israeli army radio has admitted that this position is firm and principled.

It is silly propaganda to claim, as the Western media are claiming, that Syria has been a "party" to secret contacts on the possibility of "reviving" the Reagan plan, particularly when the sponsors of that plan are still, day and night, announcing the annexation of the Golan Heights, continuing their support for Israel and Israeli aggression, and even increasing their support, despite the invasion of Lebanon and, before that, the annexation of the Golan, and particularly since Israel itself has rejected the plan to persuade the Arabs to accept it or, more accurately, accept its context.

We wonder: Why would Syria agree to discuss the Reagan plan when the plan itself was born out of the Israeli invasion of Lebanon? Would such an agreement lead to different results?

Furthermore, can the United States come up with anything that would convince Syria that the United States, even in the narrowest sense and in exceptional circumstances, is not an ally of Israel as much as it is an enemy of the Arabs?

TISHRIN Comments on Reagan Message to Al-Asad

PM280926 Damascus TISHRIN in Arabic 22 Apr 83 p 8

[Mustafa al-Faqir article: "Washington Between Intentions and Actions"]

[Text] After the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, President Reagan declared that he was more "determined" than ever to make Lebanon "a free and secure country again." Earlier, in a congratulatory cable to President Hafiz al-Asad on Evacuation Day, President Reagan mentioned the settlement he was working for would include the occupied Syrian Arab Golan Heights.

Even assuming that the American intentions are sincere — they have never in actual fact been translated into action in favor of the Arab cause, quite the opposite — we must say that, after 36 years of Arab-Zionist conflict, the Arabs, especially Syria, are past the stage of waiting for U.S. "good" intentions. They have already learned the lessons of the past and reached the conclusion that the usurped rights and occupied territories cannot be regained through ambiguous American intentions, and that any political position is absolutely worthless unless it is turned into tangible and positive action.

The Zionist enemy's prime minister annexed the Golan by a Knesset decision. The Golan is occupied Syrian territory. The whole world recognizes this fact. President Reagan merely expressed regret and pretended to freeze the strategic alliance with Israel. Only days or weeks later, the United States was daily reaffirming its absolute commitment to Israel's security. Israel then invaded Lebanon after getting the green light from the United States. It is still refusing to withdraw from Lebanon. How are we to reconcile Reagan's alleged intentions with his tangible supply of advanced weapons and massive funds to invade Lebanon and plant settlements and military strongholds in the occupied Arab territories, including the Golan?

What we are saying has already been said by more than one U.S. politician. Observers are unanimous in believing that Israel's aggressiveness, and its insatiable lust for occupation, usurpation, and aggression draw its strength from Washington's support, which has exceeded all limits.

Why should Begin contemplate giving the Golan, the West Bank, and the Gaza Strip back when President Reagan's administration is only interested in pleasing Israel and covering up all its crimes, including its crimes against Americans?

The bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut, which was perpetrated by the Mosad — need we recall here the attack on the USS Liberty in 1967? — was meant as a message that the present Lebanese Government and its security and military organs are incapable of controlling the situation and that, therefore, the Israeli occupation should be perpetuated for many more years.

President Reagan could have added to his statement about his intentions toward Lebanon that Israel must withdraw, that enough is enough, and that the American people have paid an extremely high price in covering up Israel's crimes, which in the end even touched them. He could have announced that his administration has firmly decided to stop all military and financial aid to Israel until it comes to its senses and adheres to the international resolutions. It would have definitely come to its senses if the U.S. President had taken a categorical decision in this respect. However, Washington's increased arms shipments to Israel, participation in the unjust and provocative campaign against Syria, and talk about U.S. finance and technical aid for the manufacture of the Israeli [Lavi] aircraft simply means that the United States, in reality, comes into the category of planner, supporter, executor, and participant in the aggression against the Arab nation and that the alleged intentions are only meant to confuse the issue. Intentions can only be substantiated by actions. Thirty years of Arab-Zionist conflict are evidence of U.S. anti-Arab action.

Anti-Iraqi Group Inflicts Losses on Regime

JN280850 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Baghdad — The Socialist Arab Movement, an offshoot of the Iraqi Democratic National and Patriotic Front, has announced the martyrdom of Muhsin Muhammad Rida, alias Al-Misah, who was martyred during a daring operation carried out recently by the Front forces in the Mosul sector against the forces of the agent Iraqi regime.

A statement issued by the movement on the martyrdom of Struggler Rida said that the martyr was assigned the task of launching an RPG attack on a number of government positions. The attack resulted, on 26 May, in occupying one of these positions in Sinjar, close to Mazar Sharaf ad-Din. As the group withdrew, it was exposed to a government ambush, which was confronted by martyr Rida to allow the withdrawal of his comrades. He fought until he was martyred.

The statement pledged to the Iraqi people that the struggle will continue against the agent and criminal regime of Saddam Husayn until this regime is toppled and Iraq returns to its people and nation in order to participate in the fighting against the Zionist enemy.

Qaddurah Returns From GDR After Signing Agreement

JN281252 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs, returned to Damascus from Berlin early this morning where he led the Syrian delegation to the meetings of the seventh session of the joint committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation between Syria and the GDR held 24-27 April.

The committee concluded its work by signing a cooperation agreement between the two countries. The agreement was signed for Syria by 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, and for the GDR by Guenther Kleiber, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council.

The agreement includes a revision of the implementation stages of Syrian projects planned with the cooperation of the GDR in various fields, trade exchanges between the two countries, and the need to diversify and expand them, and an agreement on the means of promoting the economic, scientific, and technical relations in all fields of joint interests to the two friendly countries. At the same time, a working plan was signed between the Syrian and GDR planning authorities.

Following the signing ceremony, Qaddurah reiterated Syria's determination under President Hafiz al-Asad to confront imperialist pressures, capitulatory schemes, and Israel's aggressive, expansionist threats against the Arab region.

In a responding speech, Guenther Kleiber affirmed his country's firm support for Syria's steadfastness under President Hafiz al-Asad in confronting hostile schemes and in its endeavors to establish a just and permanent peace in the Middle East.

Syrian-Romanian Economic Talks Begin in Damascus

JN281435 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Damascus, 28 Apr (SANA) — Dr Salim Yasin, minister ofeconomy and foreign trade, met here today with Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation.

During the meeting, which was attended by the Romanian ambassador in Damascus, the two sides discussed bilateral economic and trade relations.

The two countries' delegations then met under the two ministers and discussed means of promoting economic and trade relations. They also reviewed the projects being implemented in Syria in cooperation with Romania.

The two sides formed joint technical committees to follow up talks and implement the adopted steps.

Shultz Continues Mideast Peace Efforts

Recommends Lavi Aid

TA281249 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The United States Administration is reported ready to offer Israel security guarantees as a spur to an Israel-Lebanon agreement. Could a U.S. security pact with Israel be one of these? Reporter Alan Ben-'Ami has learned that Secretary of State Shultz favored the idea of a U.S.-Israel security pact and raised it in a position paper prepared for President Reagan.

[Begin Ben-'Ami recording] According to a well-informed source, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz has been concerned by the drift of Israel-U.S. relations lately. Mr Shultz considers that the appointment of Professor Moshe Arens as Israel's defense minister is a positive move for the United States as well as Israel, and feels that the American Administration should now make major efforts to improve relations with Israel.

The secretary has proposed that the administration lift its ban on the supply of F-16 fighter planes and on U.S. aid for developing the Israeli Lavi fighter plane. He has also suggested implementing the memorandum of understanding on strategic cooperation between Israel and the United States, worked out with the American Administration by former Defense Minister Ari'el Sharon but suspended by the United States after Israeli law was extended to the Golan Heights area. The memorandum envisages closer military cooperation between Israel and the United States, and U.S. purchase of millions of dollars worth of goods from Israel. The secretary is said to favor going even further: to working out a security pact between Israel and the United States. He is also counseling the administration not to oppose any increase in aid to Israel if it is proposed by Congress.

The U.S. Administration has already announced it is ready to allow the release of 75 F-16 planes to Israel, just as soon as an agreement is worked out between Israel and Lebanon, changing an earlier position where it first wanted an Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

President Reagan overruled Secretary of Defense Weinberger to accept Mr Shultz' proposal that U.S. firms be allowed to supply the special technology Israel needs for the development of the Lavi plane. It is not known what the President's attitude is to other proposals by the secretary of state, but I understand that if an agreement is reached soon between Israel and Lebanon, the President intends to finally make that long-delayed invitation to Prime Minister Begin to visit Washington. [end recording]

Second Shultz-Begin Meeting

TA281548 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz met this morning with Prime Minister Menahem Begin. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports:

[Frankel] Israeli and U.S. sources described the meeting as warm and very friendly. The prime minister's office was not frugal with its gestures: Yesterday evening, Menahem Begin waited at the entrance to the prime minister's office in order to welcome George Shultz, and this morning he descended with his guest to the journalists waiting outside the office. One message emerged from the two figure's statements: Shultz's shuttling between Jerusalem and Beirut will continue in the near future, and further private meetings are expected between the prime minister and the secretary of state. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said:

[Begin Shultz recording — in English] We've had a very worthwhile meeting yesterday and also today. I expect to be in the area for a while, and perhaps we will regard this as the first in a series of private meetings that we'll have. [end recording]

[Frankel] Prime Minister Menahem Begin said:

[Begin Begin recording — in English] Of course, we discussed the issue of Lebanon, the question of the evacuation of all the foreign forces, preserving the security of Israel, and also bilateral relations between the United States and Israel, a relationship which is based on friendship and goodwill. [end recording]

The secretary of state's remarks after the meeting and the briefing to U.S. correspondents aboard his plane to Beirut again show that Shultz will concentrate diplomatic efforts in his talks with the prime minister, since he knows that Begin alone holds the key to the Israeli positions.

In the meantime, there is an optimistic atmosphere in Jerusalem regarding the chances of bringing about a settlement. The optimism is based on consultations that were held this week as well as on the good spirit in Shultz's talks here, if it is at all possible to draw conclusions from them concerning the coming political course.

Returns After Lebanon Talks

TA281828 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1825 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Ben-Gurion Airport, 28 Apr (ITIM) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz returned to Israel at 2000 at the end of his talks in Lebanon. This concludes the first round of talks in his shuttle. Shultz left the airport for Jerusalem at once, and will spend the night in Israel.

Agreement Reached on Security

TA281913 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1907 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] During the negotiations between Israel and Lebanon, the delegations agreed to have a limited Israeli military presence in southern Lebanon. Our military correspondent Dan Scemama reports that after Israel gave up three early-warning stations, the two parties agreed to set up two joint IDF-Lebanese Army military bases in southern Lebanon. According to the agreement [heskem], joint patrols shared by the two armies will leave from those bases.

Shultz Comments on Differences

TA282117 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that he does not yet see how to settle some of the differences between Jerusalem and Beirut. However, he stressed that he was hopeful that he would succeed in his mission.

Shultz, speaking to correspondents on his flight back to Jerusalem from Beirut, also said that he would discuss the agreement in further detail tomorrow morning at his meeting with Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and that he would return to Beirut on Saturday for another meeting with President Amin al-Jumayyil. Shultz repeated that the United States must consider increasing the number of its soldiers in the multinational force as part of the withdrawal settlement. He also said that it would be necessary to charge the force with additional tasks in southern Lebanon, though not combat ones.

About an hour after he left Beirut, exchanges of fire and explosions could be heard in the Khaldah area, not far from the U.S. positions. Sporadic artillery fire was visible in Suq al- Gharb, 'Alayh, and the area of Shima village. These were apparently fighting between Christian militia and Druze.

More U.S. Troops Possible

TA290559 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] George Shultz has said that as part of the agreement on the withdrawal of forces from Lebanon, the number of U.S. soldiers stationed there may be increased, and they will be given noncombattasks in southern Lebanon too. In a talk with correspondents who accompanied him on his flight from Beirut to Israel, Shultz said that he still did not know how the withdrawal agreement would be achieved, but he was confident that it would be achieved, because there was a genuine desire for this in Israel and Lebanon.

Last night U.S. sources told our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer that Shultz would begin with his diplomatic mission this morning and would raise ideas to bridge the gap between Israel and Lebanon. The main proposal would be guarantees for Israel's security. Shultz explained that he was prepared to remain in the area for a long time, until the arrangements were achieved. This morning the U.S. secretary of state is to meet with the prime minister in Jerusalem and tomorrow he will return to Beirut to meet with President al-Jumayyil. Our correspondent has learned that at the beginning of next week Shultz will also go to Damascus.

Our correspondent notes that this morning the guest will meet in Jerusalem with Ministers Shamir and Arens, and at noon he will dine with the Labor Party leaders.

Military Aid May Increase

TA290730 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Apr 83 p 1

[Report by Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Last night authoritative political sources in Jerusalem said that after 2 days during which U.S. Secretary of State Shultz and his entourage have been staying in Jerusalem, there are clear signs that the United States is going to significantly increase its military and security aid to Israel. This is in view of the Soviet strengthening of Syria and those parts of Lebanon which are under Syrian rule.

These sources said that there was no direct link between the current negotiations with Lebanon and increase in security aid, despite the fact that if a solution is found soon to the current problems in the negotiations and Israel shows a willingness to make compromises on some of the issues in them, this would make it easier for the U.S. Government to make a decision to increase the security aid.

Political sources said that the United States had known for a long time about the increase in Soviet involvement in Syria and Lebanon, but the details reported in Israel to the U.S. secretary of state had only increased the Americans' feeling that while the United States was giving first priority to dealing with the negotiations between Lebanon and Israel, the Soviets had taken advantage of this period to deepen their military involvement in Syria and Lebanon.

In a talk Shultz held with his Israeli colleagues, according to the political sources, not only was lifting the embargo on the F-16's discussed, but also the other important security items that would prove to the Soviet Union that Israel was not alone in the campaign and the United States was supporting it and not only by statements.

Guarantees Asked for Concessions

TA290844 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Report by Tuvya Mendelson and Dan Avidan]

[Excerpts] In Jerusalem, there is a growing realization that further Israeli concessions are inevitable, such as on the status of Major Sa'd Haddad, in order to enable the U.S. secretary of state to advance the negotiations and reach an agreement on a settlement in Lebanon.

In exchange for concessions, Israel will demand U.S. guarantees for the security arrangements in southern Lebanon and in the spirit of the clause on the agenda of the negotiations that speaks of "possible guarantees" for the agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

It has been learned from U.S. sources that one of the points of emphasis of Shultz' visit to the region is Washington's desire to

substantially improve and put in order its relations with Jerusalem. In this context, it has been learned that at the meeting in Cairo of U.S. ambassadors serving in the region, Shultz said that improving relations with Israel is one of the main goals of his mission to the region. Some of the ambassadors serving in Arab states in the region were shocked by Shultz' remarks, since as they see it the U.S. Administration must try to improve its relations with the Arab countries and not Israel.

U.S. sources have said that as part of the improvement in relations, the administration expects maximal Israeli flexibility in the talks and manifestations of goodwill — including practical ones — for advancing the negotiations and reaching an agreement.

A senior Israeli source, who is an associate of the prime minister, said while everyone is talking about Haddad, the main problem will come afterwards — that is, on the assumption that a compromise solution can be reached on Haddad. The source said that the real problem will be what the Russians and Syrians do if and when the secretary of state achieves an agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Lebanon cannot sign an agreement with Israel that is unacceptable to the Syrians and that is likely to prevent their withdrawal and estrange Lebanon from the Arab world. The demands Israel is making in the negotiations do not coincide with the positions that were worked out between Lebanese representatives and President Reagan, and the United States must play an active role in the supervision of the security arrangements so as to prevent Israel from enforcing arrangements in the field by taking advantage of the present weakness of the Lebanese Army and the government in Beirut.

This is the gist of the message that the Lebanese president conveyed to Shultz in Beirut yesterday in the lengthy talks they held together with their aides. In the talks, which lasted about 5 hours, Lebanese Government leaders described to the secretary of state all the pressures Lebanon is subject to — mainly from Damascus — because of Lebanon's dependence on the Arab world and the weakness of its government which, in effect, prevent Lebanon from signing a peace treaty with Israel or any similar settlement in the spirit of the present Israeli demands.

Shultz-Begin-Ministers Meeting

TA290947 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0929 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] A few minutes ago the meeting between George Shultz, Prime Minister Menahem Begin, and Ministers Shamir and Arens in the prime minister's office in Jerusalem ended. At the end of the meeting, Shultz told the journalists that at this stage no new proposals had been raised, and the sides were still trying to find a basis for mutual agreement between Lebanon and Israel. He said that during the talk an in-depth examination of the different positions had been made. Turning to Foreign Minister Shamir, who was standing at his side, George Shultz said: It seems to me that you said there had been an inch of progress. Certainly, Yitzhaq Shamir answered him. Perhaps an inch and a 1/2, Shultz added. Perhaps, Shamir replied.

Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that the team that participated in the talks in the prime minister's office is now continuing with a discussion at the Foreign Ministry.

Haddad, UNIFIL Compromise Sought

TA291107 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1057 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] Here is an update from Jerusalem:

Secretary of State George Shultz is now conferring in private with the defense and foreign ministers at the end of a meeting between the U.S. and Israeli teams. A knowledgable source told our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel that Haddad's status, UNIFIL's role, and the question of mutual Israeli-Lebanese relations were discussed at this morning's meeting with the prime minister. Shultz brought along from Beirut several questions raised by the Lebanese on the question of Haddad and received the Israeli replies to them.

Referring to the question of UNIFIL, the political source in Jerusalem said that the parties are proceeding toward a compromise according to which UN personnel would be given the status of observers in the refugee camps. In the course of the meeting Shultz expressed great optimism regarding the chances for reaching an agreement between Israel and Lebanon.

Further Report

TA291257 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] At noon there were contradictory evaluations reported in Jerusalem about the talks with George Shultz. A senior official from the prime minister's office said, in a briefing to foreign correspondents, that in today's talks Israel had made a limited concession on the issue of Sa'd Haddad's future.

The official from concession was, but he did say that Shultz now had something that could be given to the other side as a sort of compromise. The official added that he would be able to assess if there had been any genuine progress in the talks only after Lebanon's reaction to the Israeli compromise arrived.

Authoritative sources from the Jerusalem Foreign Ministry who are close to the negotiations have denied the remarks by the senior official from the prime minister's office. The authoritative sources said that there had been no concession on the issue of Haddad and that the senior official had apparently not understood correctly the information given to him.

Our political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that George Shultz is urging Israel to reach a rapid arrangement, this in view of the Soviet reinforcement in the area. He has recommended focusing on the nature of Sa'd Haddad's role and not to insist on a rank, that of a commander of a regiment. In this context, it has emerged that Lebanon has retracted its agreement to joint patrols with IDF soldiers in southern Lebanon.

At noon, Secretary of State Shultz met for dinner with members

of the Labor Party and tomorrow he will again go to Beirut. Tomorrow evening he will return to Israel and meet with the defense minister.

Harif Examines Begin-Shultz Meetings, Talks
TA290933 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Apr p 13

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "Shultz Called for a Decision, and Begin Told Him: On Haddad the Cabinet Is Decided, and This Is Also the Opposition's Position"]

[Text] "The Cabinet adopted a resolution on Major Haddad's status in southern Lebanon... and this is the opposition's position too," Prime Minister Menahem Begin told U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in their private conversation yesterday prior to the latter's departure for Beirut.

If the evaluation is correct that this topic — namely Haddad's status — is the one that would determine the fate of the arrangement between Israel and Lebanon with U.S. mediation on the basis of which Israel would agree to remove its forces from Lebanon, then the prime minister explained Israel's position in no uncertain terms. Now the U.S. secretary of state will have to decide in the course of his shuttling in the area what to do in this regard. When speaking at the dinner held in his honor by Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir the evening before, Shultz stated that the time has come to make a decision. This implied that minor problems were being negotiated between Lebanon and Israel in the talks conducted by Ambassadors Philip Habib and Morris Draper, so the time was ripe to put aside the "petty" differences that have remained, and get down to the decisionmaking.

Everyone understood that he was in fact saying that Israel is the one that must make decisions. So then the prime minister told him that the Israeli Cabinet had indeed made one: Haddad must remain the commander of his forces — "the territorial brigade" in southern Lebanon — as part of the security arrangements as Israel sees them.

Begin emphasized that the Cabinet decision on this also reflects the opposition's position, and this should be viewed as a "national consensus." The United States has already learned that even when there is no "national consensus," such as the question of settling in all of Judaea and Samaria, the prime minister is not known to be inclined to give up his positions. All the more so if there really is a "national consensus."

This, then, is the "message" the U.S. secretary of state took with him to his client in Lebanon, President Amin al-Jumayyil. A week ago, Philip Habib announced that in making concessions from its end, Lebanon has reached the limit, including — or perhaps first and foremost — regarding Haddad's status. Early this week the Lebanese president came out with a declaration that actually means he was reneging on things Lebanon had already agreed upon in the course of the negotiations with Israel.

Now Secretary Shultz has come to "force" an arrangement on Lebanon. But not only is Lebanon involved. Both Habib and Al-Jumayyil have constantly argued that they would not accept the Israeli conditions because they would not be acceptable to Damascus. Will Shultz, who plans to visit Syria next week and meet with President al-Asad, be able to offer him such an arrangement? This, in a nutshell, is the dilemma of the special mission President Reagan entrusted his secretary of state with.

Perhaps when Shultz talked in Jerusalem about the risks that "each party" must undertake as part of the compromise that is inevitable in any negotiations, he actually meant that Israel give up its "insistence" on Haddad, as it perhaps should in regard to the other matters, and on the nine points that still need to be worked out. Experience has already shown us that when the Americans say "each party" must make concessions, they usually mean ... Israel. Well, on this, too, Begin was quite explicit: Israel has already undertaken many risks, and has agreed to give up some of its positions for the sake of attaining an arrangement with Lebanon.

Yesterday, during their tete-a-tete, Begin expected Shultz to open his heart to him. On the evening preceding that meeting, Shultz was on the listening end, and apart from a few questions he presented in order to better understand things and get a clearer picture, he did not disclose his thoughts at any time during the prime minister's and the foreign and defense minister's remarks. He evidently thought this was the right thing to do before he has heard Amin al-Jumayyil and Al-Asad.

In this respect, Shultz' mission is at an embryonic stage and it is still too early to judge it. It will culminate in what happens after Shultz visits Damascus, at which stage we will be able to tell which way the United States is heading: toward an arrangement that will have to satisfy "the entire Arab world," or toward an arrangement that will be acceptable to Washington even if Damascus and Moscow have reservations about it.

One can safely assume that this was the main topic discussed by Shultz and the prime minister. When Shultz heard the review by the Chief of the IDF Intelligence Branch, Major General Ehud Baraq, on the deployment of the thousands of Soviet "advisers" throughout Syria, in camps the Syrians have no access to and on the integration of the Soviets within certain Syrian units, as well as on the systems of missiles connected, via satellite, to the control posts in Moscow, Shultz sat down and never stopped taking notes, and finally said that this is a concern "we share."

If this is so, what does this shared concern signify? That Israel should give up its vital security arrangements just because Damascus does not like them? Obviously Syria does not want Haddad, who will grant Israel security. Syria, which wants to dictate the moves in the Arab world against the United States, is aiming to arrive at a situation in which it can influence things in Lebanon even after the withdrawal of "all the foreign forces." Why, then should it be interested in a stable arrangement between Lebanon and Israel?

The Americans were told by Foreign Minister Shamir that in fact any arrangement that will be reached between Israel and Lebanon could be rejected by Syria. Does this mean that the Americans must automatically reject it?

The following is another question that has to do with the chances of the Shultz mission: If the Americans do not drop the illusion

that it is possible to drive a wedge between Damascus and Moscow with the help of an arrangement that will be suitable for the Syrians in Lebanon — and this is the background for the repeated declaration on the need to return the Golan Heights to the Syrians — one cannot envision a speedy conclusion of the negotiations on an arrangement in Lebanon.

Foreign Minister Shamir also told the U.S. secretary of state the following: Israel is prepared to go along with the United States, but Washington must realize that it will not be one concession or another Israel will make at the cost of risk to itself that will appease Syria, captivated by the Soviet Union. What we have here is a Soviet power game in which Israel's problem is only a marginal issue.

The Syrian message, which is nothing but a Soviet message — more than it is directed at Israel it is directed at the United States, and in essence simply means: We, the Soviets, are here. And if you, the Americans, believe that you could harass us in Afghanistan or in Western Europe or in any other sensitive arena where we Soviets are to come forward toward you in Lebanon, you are deeply mistaken. In other words, if you do not approach us and try to negotiate with us rather than with Al-Asad, the game is over. If that is so, we will act according to the best of our understanding. What could this possible "understanding" be? A tiny bit of it was already disclosed not long ago by Walter Mondale, who is running for the U.S. presidential nomination, who published an article saying: Thousands of Soviet soldiers are entering Syria in order to operate the missile systems they stationed there, and are maintaining military enclaves which even the Syrian Army cannot enter. These missiles can not only threaten a large part of Israel's airspace, but also the sorties from U.S. bases in Turkey and U.S. aircraft flying the Middle East. Does Shultz believe that this serious Soviet escalation is intended to let him reach an understanding with Al-Asad?

This is really the true picture that emerges in our arena: As downstairs, to use a Henry Kissinger metaphor, the negotiations are underway between Israel and Lebanon, the real game is being played upstairs — where the superpowers reside.

Shultz started off his substantive and businesslike visit to Israel and Egypt was chosen to be his first stop, although it has no direct bearing on the negotiations that are being conducted through Philip Habib for reasons of prestige. After all, Shultz never has an argument with Israel, but with Lebanon and the Syrians. Al-Jumayyil's fears resulting from the Syrians' pressures and threats,as well as those by other elements, must have been what prompted him to declare that under no circumstances would he accept an Israeli presence in Lebanon, and to go back on other things his representatives in the negotiations had already agreed upon.

Shultz became aware of the nitty-gritty of the disputed issues here: How will the Lebanese recognition of Israel be formulated? How will the sentence be worded determining the termination of the state of war between the two countries? Will it be stated explicitly that Lebanon is revoking the boycott of Israel, or will this only be implied?

Yet even the "graver" problems are not so grave as to elude solution. Among them are: The joint patrols, reconnaissance flights, the intelligence ties, the common war rooms, limiting the arms within the range of the security zone in a way that the artillery could not threaten the Galilee settlements and the surface-to-air missiles would not jeopardize the Israeli aircraft, the precise border of the 45-50 km area, the transfer of goods and people, the status of UNIFIL, and above all, the status of Major Haddad.

The real problem is the concept that underlies and directs the negotiators. Philip Habib used to maintain that the negotiations with Lebanon should grant Washington a number of things: An arrangement in Lebanon, naturally, the improvement of relations with Syria, and the moderation of the PLO as an element that should be incorporated into the political process. The U.S. Administration's policy was thus directed up to now by the realization that the war in Lebanon provided the United States with assets to promote U.S. interests in the entire region on a broad basis. This is the background for the "Reagan plan."

If the United States had "capitulated" to Israel's original plans, this would have been taken to mean — according to policymakers in Washington, most of whom are not sympathetic to Israel — that it is incapable of guaranteeing the realization of the other plan, the "Reagan plan." That is to say, that in order to show the Arabs that the United States can force Israel to give in within the framework of the Reagan plan, the United States had to evince a firm policy accompanied by pressure on Israel with regard to Lebanon. However, this policy damaged Israel, and it did not help the United States. The proof of this is that the Reagan plan was rejected by all concerned, and the arrangement in Lebanon did not progress. Besides, even Shultz appears to know that the U.S. position in the region is not as strong and impressive as it was in the beginning of the Israeli-Lebanese negotiations.

By coming to see the prime minister and delivering a personal message from President Reagan, Shultz told Begin that the administration, and the President personally, want to witness an improvement of ties with Israel.

Among his close circle of associates, the prime minister described President Reagan's message as "friendly and nice," but one could safely assume that this description cannot summarize its content or the oral statement by Secretary of State Shultz regarding the "improvement of relations."

One must credit Prime Minister Menahem Begin in saying that although he has grounds to hope for the best, among other things,on the basis of his personal conversation with Shultz, he is nonetheless not ignoring the difficulties that still remain.

Reagan's message, although "friendly," mentions another message Begin received from Reagan under not so friendly circumstances on 31 August. That was the message that was published the very next day, on 1 September, by the President himself, later known as the "Reagan plan."

Although this did not signal a hint that the United States now intends to insist on the implementation of that plan, from which its political moves will derive, nevertheless the fact that it was

mentioned in itself determined the prime minister's cautious approach in evaluating the new dialogue that is beginning to take shape between Washington and Jerusalem, with its actual manifestation through Shultz' visit.

This is a "cautious," but not reserved approach. Begin is apparently weighing what he heard from the secretary of state. One cannot tell whether or not that conversation was already characterized by the "chemistry" that marked most of Begin's conversations with Haig, but it was still an important and good meeting. One thing was undoubtedly illustrated in the Begin-Shultz conversation: The United States has reached the conclusion, after some sobering up, that one must talk to Israel, and not just try to dictate to it.

Shultz has not yet expressed his opinion on how to overcome the disputed issues with Lebanon. He intends to meet with the prime minister again next week, at which time he will be able to assess the overall picture in a more realistic fashion. However, I believe we would not be mistaken in saying that everything that has recently occurred in the region, particularly on the Syrian front, has left its imprint on the U.S. secretary of state. At this stage it is difficult to tell how he himself will try to translate his new assessments insofar as the substance of the Israeli-Lebanese agreement is concerned, but the impression here in Jerusalem is that in the aftermath of the first Shultz-Begin meeting, it will not be long before strategic cooperation will be expressed in a very real sense, without it being anchored in a new memorandum of understanding. This automatically means the "suspensions" of the sort imposed on the supply of F-16 aircraft will be lifted at the earliest opportunity.

It seems that among members of the U.S. Administration who have a hand in formulating U.S. policy in the Middle East, Shultz is one of the few who shows openness and is not closed off to a certain intransigent "conception."

If the U.S. sobering originates in the recognition that all Washington's latest moves in the area went badly because they were founded on a conception that did not stand up to the test of reality, then there is a chance that the U.S.-Israeli dialogue will indeed improve relations with Israel.

This does not mean, for example, that the Reagan plan will be hidden in a formal ceremony. But the United States will not go out of its way, as happened only a few months ago, to emphasize that it is the only formulation for the achievement of arrangements. When he was asked about this issue, Shultz again explained, in his contacts in Jerusalem, that it was not a "plan" but only "positions." And although even such positions contain nothing to make Jerusalem's heart rejoice, there is a difference between these being frozen "positions" or dictating practical moves. This may hint in an outstanding way that the U.S. Administration has made up its mind to drop the link between Lebanese affairs and those of Judaea and Samaria.

If this approach is the fruit of the recognition that while the United States is quarrelling with Israel, which is the genuine U.S. strategic asset in the area, the Soviet Union is succeeding through its agents in consolidating itself here to the point of the ability to torpedo any political move desirable to the United States, then it is to be hoped that the arrangement in Lebanon in which George Shultz is to lend a hand will not be against Israel's beliefs.

All of a sudden Washington has discovered that Jordan is incapable of taking any genuine step on its own, and that Saudi Arabia, which this administration (particularly that school of thought identified with Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger) thought was setting the tone in the Arab world, has been found to be empty vessels.

The prime minister tried to make the U.S. secretary of state recognize the fact that it is not Israel that is the "obstacle" to the achievement of an arrangement in Lebanon. All that Israel wants is to obtain security guarantees for itself, and that is all. And if a security arrangement worthy of the name was essential to Israel in return for removing its forces from Lebanon at any time, now, when Syria has become so much stronger, Israel will certainly not ask to undertake risks. And when Begin claimed that the Soviet Union's strengthening of Israel's neighbor was not only a danger to Israel, but to U.S. interests, "Shultz did not go into details," but neither did he reject this assessment. Acceptance of this assessment may be what will influence the U.S. to reassess the military balance in the area and prevent a situation which would deteriorate to Israel's disadvantage. This has also emerged in the visiting secretary of state's statements when he was speaking about an emphasis on the bilateral relations between the United States and Israel.

The impression is that Shultz was aware of the serious feeling in Israel about the administration's moves which caused an erosion of trust in it in Jerusalem, from the time of the publication of the Reagan plan without the administration having seen fit to discuss matters with Israel, through the ceaseless courting of the PLO, and up to the President's announcement of the suspension of the F-16's, while ceaseless shipments of arms were continuing to reach Syria. Because of this, in his talk with the prime minister, Shultz tried to say things whose significance — without him having gone into detail — was intended to rehabilitate Israeli trust in the U.S.

If we judge on the basis of Shultz' first round, Israel can be encouraged. Misunderstandings in bilateral relations have not yet been eliminated. The bitter taste of the "imaginary confrontation" Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger caused with the IDF in Lebanon still remains, and the "small episode" when administration officials whispered to journalists in Washington that President Reagan did not want Prime Minister Begin to visit Washington, and other things following from this that illustrated the "hostile" atmosphere toward Israel in the Reagan administration, have also not been forgotten.

If Shultz' being sent here by President Reagan is intended to instruct us that the United States does not want a quarrel with Israel and will not turn its back on it, then Shultz' first talk with the prime minister can provide reinforcement for those who make this evaluation.

However, it should not be forgotten that the primary objective of Shultz' mission is an agreement in Lebanon. What could have presaged this matter which, after all, is the main point just now?

If I say that in his estimation an agreement between Israel and Lebanon can be reached "within a few days," he was certainly right, from Israel's point of view. This, too, has been claimed by Israel all along. Whoever retreated from what was agreed, it was not Israel. Whoever said to the Lebanese, when there was a fear that they had conceded too much ("Leave Israel to us.") was not Israel. These were the U.S. ambassadors. Whoever wanted, through the arrangement in Lebanon, to compensate everyone except Israel, was not Israel.

Therefore, George Shultz' test will begin next week, after his visits to Beirut and Damascus. If he also convinces Amin al-Jumayyil that he must finally decide — even at the cost of risks that, as Shultz puts it, are part of any compromise — then it will really be possible to conclude the agreement between Lebanon and Israel "within a few days." But this is on one condition: Shultz, unlike his predecessor in the same mission, Philip Habib, does not claim that any such agreement must also be acceptable to...Syria.

Shamir Rejects Notion of Golan Heights Return

TA281120 Tel Aviv YOMAN HASHAVU'A in Hebrew 29 Apr 83p 17

[Report on interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Adar Qeysari; date and place not given]

[Excerpt] Public opinion has increasingly concentrated on political issues in the last few weeks, one of them — and perhaps the most serious from Israel's point of view — being U.S. President Ronald Reagan's remark that Resolution 242 also applies to the Golan Heights, or in other words that Israel will have to vacate the Golan Heights in the future.

Says Shamir: "The truth is that the United States has never recognized the application of Israeli law to the Golan Heights. All U.S. Governments have advocated the 'return' of all the territories liberated by the IDF in the 6-Day War. This position has not changed to this day, although the United States did not always act for achievements in that direction.

For their part, all Israeli Governments have tried to refrain from direct confrontation with the Americans, while watching over Israel's vital interests. The timing of the U.S. President's message these days stems from the U.S. effort to get closer to Syria at the expense of Israel. This is a U.S. act of conciliation aimed at removing Al-Asad from under the Soviet umbrella. Just like any other conciliation, this conciliation is also doomed to failure, and we have even seen that the Syrians have stepped up their violent behaviour."

Question: Is there any chance that we may withdraw from the Golan Heights under U.S. pressure?

Answer: Our answer is that the Knesset decided that the Golan Heights are an inseparable part of the State of Israel, and that is forever. We will not budge. The U.S. Administration believes that all the problems may be solved in exchange for Israeli concessions. As far as it is concerned, Arab recognition of Israel would justify our total withdrawal, while it believes the security issue and all the rest are not important.

At the same time, other voices are also being heard in the United States saying it is an impossible mission to make Israel budge from its security positions. Due to these voices and both the Jewish and non-Jewish public opinion which is sympathetic to us, the White House has abstained from entering into a confrontation with us.

Question: U.S. political activities have, however, even increased these days...

Answer: The tendency has again emerged in the White House to arrive at speedy arrangements in the Middle East by handing Judaea and Samaria over to the Jordanians, and if the Syrians are "good boys" to give them back the Golan Heights. In contrast, there are signs indicating a certain sobering up on the part of the administration and in Congress, along with the realization that an arrangement cannot be achieved rapidly and simply. The U.S. deputy secretary of state recently said that the Israeli-Arab conflict is not the only conflict in the Middle East, and that it would be wrong to think that if this conflict is settled calm will prevail throughout the area. This entails a certain progress which may be the outcome of our efforts.

Also in the United States, there are those who object to the Reagan plan, and the end of the negotiations between Husayn and 'Arafat has also left its scars. Some are realizing that peace cannot be attained between Israel and the Arabs without consulting with Israel, or by conducting negotiations with all the Arab countries, with the participation of the PLO.

Question: Is there a chance at all that we may reach peace with the Arab countries?

Answer: Israel is a fact, and as we grow stronger the Arabs will realize that they must come to terms with our existence alongside them, and they must put an end to the acts of hostility. As for the Americans, it is our duty to continue our friendly relations with them in spite of the differences of opinion, and keep up our efforts to persuade them.

The U.S. public has difficulties understanding the vital significance of secure borders for Israel. According to U.S. standards, all borders are similar to those with Canada in the north and with Mexico in the south, where the borders include vast areas.

IDF Soldier Killed, Seven Wounded in Lebanon

Mine Explosion in Sidon

TA290946 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0945 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Text] An IDF soldier was killed and three others wounded this morning when an IDF vehicle ran over a mine north of Sidon. The man's family was informed. IDF forces have begun searching the area. This has been reported by the IDF spokesman.

Bomb Injures Four

TA281205 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Four IDF soldiers were wounded at noon when their vehicle was traveling through the southern approach to Sidon. The IDF reports they were wounded when a car parked on the shoulder of the road, in which explosives were planted, exploded. The wounded soldiers were evacuated to the hospital and the IDF forces began searches.

IDF Tractor Works Undisturbed by Syrians

TA281934 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The Israeli tractor at which the Syrians have fired over the past 2 days worked undisturbed today near Ammiq village in the eastern sector of Lebanon. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that the Syrians were seen watching the tractor, but they did not interfere with its work.

The eastern sector was completely quiet today. IDF soldiers carried out their regular exercises and even trained with live ammunition without any nervousness being noticed on the Syrian side.

Schiff Examines Syrian Signals, Soviet Aid

TA280659 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0605 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Telephone interview with HA'ARETZ military correspondent Ze'ev Schiff by an unidentified correspondent]

[Text] [Question] The Syrians again directed fire yesterday at a tractor carrying out fortification work in the Al-Biqa' region. The IDF did not return the fire. Is there something intended on the Syrians' part here? There have been quite a few such incidents lately. Has it also beenintentional on our part not to return the fire?

[Answer] It should first be emphasized that they did not shoot at the tractor, but fired when the tractor was at work, and just as we did not return fire, so they too apparently did not intend to hit it. They fired in the general direction, not at the tractor. This was a signal; just as we signaled that we did not want a conflagration and did not return the fire, it seems to me that they mean to say to us they do not want us to change the status quo in the area in any way, and not with earthworks. It should be noted however, that they too carry out fortification work in other places along the line. The IDF does not deviate from its area, all the more so in light of the fact that a buffer zone or a border line has not been decided upon there. A ramp is being built near the permanent positions.

[Question] You term this a Syrian signal. However, the more worrisome signal may be implied in a report you published in HA'ARETZ this morning. According to this report, Syria has enabled the Soviet Union to turn the Tartus port into a naval base for submarines.

[Answer] The problem of carefulness regarding the Soviets is a completely different angle. There has been a permanent presence of submarines and auxiliary ships in the Tartus port for some months now. The port has also been turned into a recreation port for Soviet sailors active in the Mediterranean.

However, this is only part of the comprehensive Soviet activity in Syria, and yesterday the intelligence chief dwelled on this in the meeting with Shultz. Soviet involvement includes flights, tens of pilots, helicopters for various needs, electronic warfare means, and of course the SAM-5 bases in addition to thousands of Soviet advisers in Syrian units on Lebanese territory as well. Of course we should be careful. The change, as I would define it, is substantive from the strategic point of view. Namely, if anything happens, Israel will face a grave problem of whether or not to attack soldiers of a strong power such as the Soviet Union.

UK Monthly Says S. Africa Helping Finance Lavi

TA291032 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Apr 83 p 1

["Special" report from London by Yosi Melman]

[Text] South Africa is helping to finance the Israel Aircraft Industries' Lavi aircraft, reports the latest issue of the English-language Middle East monthly, which is financed by Arab businessmen and published in London. In the past South Africa has purchased several Kfir aircraft from Israel.

A special research piece on the relations between the two countries said that "Israel's military ties with South Africa are that Israel will supervise a contract for the construction of six combat Corbette-class ships, each weighing 1,700 tons, which South Africa is building for the Argentina Navy. This supervision is part of the close sea corperation that has developed between the two countries and which has seen South Africa buy Gabriel sea-to-sea missiles, Reshef and (?Aliya) missile boats, and (Dabura) patrol boats. According to the magazine, South Africa purchased military equipment in 1980 mounting to 35 percent of Israel's defense exports.

With the approval of and in coordination with the Pretoria government, Israel has also signed an agreement with the Government of Ciskei on establishing an air force, and on intelligence and security cooperation. Ciskei is one of the states that South Africa is setting up for its blacks.

In this context, the leader of Ciskei, (Linox SINI), visited Israel. The article said that Israel sold him with preferred terms "the airplane that flew Prime Minister Menahem Begin to his historic meeting with President as-Sadat in Egypt."

The monthly concludes by saying that over recent years, emphasis there has been increasing on nuclear cooperation between the two countries, and that in exchange for the purchase of uranium for its nuclear reactor in the Negev, Israel is helping develop South Africa's nuclear plans.

France Delays on Signing Investment Accord
TA281958 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The French Government has been postponing for 2 months now the signing of an investment agreement with Israel, our economic affairs correspondent Hayim Plattner has learned.

The signing ceremony was to have been held less than 2 months ago. However, the French put it off for various reasons. Recently, they announced that the matter was transferred for a decision by higher echelons in the French Government. Our correspondent notes that the agreement had been decided on during the visit by French President Francois Mitterrand to Israel.

Israel attaches great importance to the agreement since it would give official approval to the investments by French businessmen in Israel, including some who have so far feared the Arab boycott.

Workers' Group to USSR; Czech Group Coming
TA281536 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1420 GMT 28 Apr 83

["HADASH Spokesman Statement" — ITIM headline]

[Text] Tel Aviv, 28 Apr (ITIM) — The Soviet professional unions center has invited a delegation of activists from Israeli professional unions to the May Day celebrations. The Israeli delegation, under Binyamin Gonen, a member of the executive committee on behalf of HADASH, left Israel today by air. The delegation includes: (Irna Levinhoff), a member of the central committee of the nurses federation; Suhayl Di'ab, a member of the Nazareth workers council; and Rizq (Samn), a member of the central committee of the building federation. The delegation will spend 10 days in the Soviet Union and take part in an international conference on unions and the struggle for peace.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking delegation from the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party will be arriving in Israel tomorrow at the invitation of Rakah's Central Committee. The delegation includes (Zdanek Snitil), a member of the Central Committee; (Rudolf Yurik), a department head in the Central Committee; and (Pabrel Stoylreiter), a senior Central Committee worker in the Foreign Relations Department. The delegation will take part in May Day celebrations in Israel, hold talks with Rakah, and other organizations and persons, and tour the country. It will stay in Israel for 1 week.

ALGERIA

Communique on FLN-French Communist Party Talks

LD281554 Algiers APS in English 1455 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Algiers, 28/4/83 (APS) — Mr Cherif Messaadia, Politbureau member responsible of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee, and Mr Georges Marchais, secretary general of French Communist Party, signed today here a joint communique sanctioning talks that the PFC delegation had with the Algerian responsibles.

Talks between the two sides dealt with the bilateral relations between Algeria and France, and the evolution of the international situation.

The FLN party and PFC dealt with the situation of the Algerian emigration in France, the problems they are faced up with. The two delegations also examined the evolution of the situation in the Mediterranean where the will of imperialist domination is being perpetrated by the reactivation of military bases and multiform pressures which constitute the most blatant [words indistinct] to counter the aspirations of the peoples of the region for self-destination and independence.

The two sides underlined the necessity to work out so as to make of the Mediterranean a zone of peace and cooperation.

The two sides condemn vigorously the Israeli aggressive and expansionist policy against the Lebanese and the Palestinian people.

The two sides reiterated their support for the Palestinian people and reaffirmed their support for the independence for unity and territorial integrity.

They confirmed their backing for the Saharan people under the leadership of Polisario front and support the resolutions of OAU and UN recognizing for the Saharan people its legitimate right for self determination. Also they express their backing for south-African people and its vanguard against apartheid as well as they renewed their solidarity for the Namibian people under SWAPO leadership.

The two sides affirm that the non-alignment represents an important factor which help settle down.

In conclusion, the two parties agreed to widen their cooperation by signing a programme of cooperation for the year 1983 and 1984.

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Brazilian Treatment of Aircraft

LD281350 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 Gmt 28 Apr 83

[Text] Lagos, 28 Apr (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, has declared the Jamahiriyah's protest against the unacceptable measures taken by the Government of Brazil against the Libyan aircraft.

In a speech delivered at the dinner banquet last night in Lagos the leader said: We strongly protest the unacceptable measures taken by the Government of Brazil. This is total partiality toward U.S. imperialism and clear hostility toward the people of Nicaragua and the peoples of Latin America who are fighting for freedom. I assert that Libya is determined to deliver its aid to the people of Nicaragua and the peoples of Latin America.

Al-Qadhdhafi Warns United States on Chad

LD281347 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Lagos, 28 Apr (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution has expressed great concern over the situation in Chad and over the inability of extending a helping hand to the people of Chad while civil war is raging there on the widest scale. Speaking at a dinner given in his honor by President Shehu Shagari, the brother leader said the Libyan and Nigerian viewpoints are in agreement that one group [fasil] cannot rule the people of Chad, and that other groups which are not in power should participate in power in Ndjamena. He stressed that without this the civil war cannot be brought to an end nor can security be stabilized.

The leader said that instead of seeking reconciliation with the other groups and seeking the help of Chad's neighbors, such as Libya and Nigeria, we find that the regime in Chad, is revealed as biased in favor of colonialism and hostile to its African neighbors. We are surprised by the strange encroachment on part of Libyan territory.

The brother leader stressed that this encroachment is a futile attempt to conceal the grave deterioration of the situation inside Chad. He said: We have no alternative but to support a national coalition government which would include groups repressing all the people of Chad and which was set up in accordance with the OAU agreement in Lagos.

The leader added that we will continue our support for a government which represents all the people of Chad. This government will inevitably triumph he said, adding that this cannot come through military intervention on our part. This intervention cannot happen, but we are sure that the groups that represent all the people of Chad will triumph without outside military intervention. He said we stand by legality and by the true representative of the people of Chad.

At the same time the brother leader warned foreign states against any intervention in Chad. He said: We address our warning to the United States that any intervention by it in Chad will have grave consequences because the United States is working to turn Chad into a sphere of influence for itself and it wants to have control over the heart of Africa.

The leader said Chad concerns all the African countries but it does not concern the United States; any interference by the United States is utterly rejected. We shall not remain indifferent in face of American intervention, and the United States will

shoulder the grave responsibility of any intervention in Chad. We also warn the present illegal regime in Chad.

He said the regime will pay the price for seeking help from the United States in the first place, but at the same time we are prepared to bring about reconciliation and accord between the conflicting parties in Chad. And we are prepared to give help to the people of Chad and to rebuild Chad, because we seek African unity and African peace and because we seek stability in Africa. We stand against foreign interference that shakes African stability and that works for the destruction of African unity.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said: We saw what happened at the two summit conferences which were held in Tripoli in 1982 when we all saw that the United States forced a number of African states to deal a blow to the African unity and prevented these states from coming to Tripoli. Some of these states, I regret to say, yielded to American pressure. The leader of the Great 1 September Revolution stressed that Tripoli welcomes any African summit meeting. He added that those who do not attend should bear the grave responsibility of putting an end to the OAU.

U.S. Exercises 'Dirty Plot'

LD281354 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Lagos, 28 Apr (JANA) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution, said that the United States announced that it would hold an exercise near the Gulf of Sidra. We analyzed this declaration as an attempt to thwart this visit of mine to Nigeria. That was an exposed and dirty plot. He added in a speech, which he delivered at the dinner banquet given in his honor last night by Alhaji Shehu Shagari, that the United States recently deployed more that 100 aircraft near the Gulf of Sidra, and that the air and defense forces of the jamahiriyah were put on alert to repel any aggression on the Gulf of Sidra. That exercise failed and this visit succeeded. He said, we are meeting here in Lagos and we will decide what we wish regardless of America's will and wishes. We will not abandon African unity even if it means the overthrow of America's agents in Africa.

JANA Notes Libyan Reference in Reagan Speech

LD281402 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The Libyan aircraft that stopped in Brazil en route to Nicaragua with military aid to the Nicaraguan people continues to preoccupy and confuse officials in the U.S. Administration headed by President Reagan.

This preoccupation clearly prevailed in President Reagan's latest speech to yesterday's extraordinary joint session of the U.S. Congress. This was expected. He attacked Libya for standing by the people of Nicaragua. He uttered open threats against those who give aid to the Nicaraguans and any other people struggling for freedom in Latin America.

The U.S. President did his best to defend his terroristic policy and to conceal his ambitions in Latin America, but — as has been the case on previous occasions — he defended this policy by lies and deception in an attempt to use the stands in support the people of Nicaragua as an excuse to interfere, to kill, and to protect the collapsing fascist regimes.

It is on this basis that he has given himself the right to interfere in El Salvador, presenting false and misleading justifications for sending various kinds of weapons to the fascist regimes in Honduras and El Salvador and for using these weapons in assaults on the freedoms of the peoples that reject U.S. domination.

The boss of the U.S. Administration failed to convince the members of the Congress that the CIA is not involved in the plots to topple the Sandinist revolution. AFP reported that he tried extremely hard to ward off these accusations in his speech, which was televised by U.S. television stations.

Observers sum up Reagan's speech as being a bundle of lies by which he wanted to give himself a free hand to do what he pleases with the people of Nicaragua and to express his angry emotions, as he did when referring to the Libyan aircraft which were carrying aid to the people of Nicaragua to help them defend their freedom in the face of U.S. threats of terrorism.

SUDAN

President Numayri Receives Message From Gabon

JN281541 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1455 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri today received a written message from Gabonese President El-Hadj Omar Bongo on matters related to the protection of the OAU from fragmentation. Georges Rawiri, first deputy prime minister and transport minister, delivered the message when the president received him.

The two sides exchanged viewpoints on the various possible means to solve the OAU's problems peacefully.

The Gabonese official, who arrived here yesterday, left for home today following a short visit to Sudan.

Numayri Receives Italian Military Delegation

JN281552 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Khartoum, 28 Apr (SUNA) — Field Marshal Ja'far Muhammad Numayri, minister of defense and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, received here this morning Fausto Fortunato, Italian deputy chief of staff, and the accompanying delegation.

Gen 'Abd ar-Rahman Siwar ad-Dahab, deputy commander in chief and chief of administration, who attended the meeting, said that the discussion dealt with cooperation and strong relations and means of promoting and developing them between the Sudanese and Italian Armies. He noted that these relations began a long time ago and that students from the Navy are currently receiving training at the Italian Naval Academy. He also said that the Sudanese Air Force had recently obtained a

number of helicopters which are made in Italy and are used by the Italian Air Force.

Siwar ad-Dahab said that the Italian deputy chief of staff conveyed to the defense minister and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces the greetings of the Italian defense minister, who visited the country last October. He added that he was instructed to offer all possible help to the Sudanese Armed Forces.

The Italian deputy chief of staff will leave the country for home on Friday morning at the end of a 5-day visit.

INA: Cabinet Reshuffle Predicted by End of May
JN290938 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0905 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Kuwait, 29 Apr (INA) — Citing informed Sudanese sources, the Kuwaiti weekly AL-HADAF reports that important decisions affecting the political and economic sectors will be made public in Sudan by the end of May. The paper points out that Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri will announce some of these decisions in a speech to th SSU on the occasion of his re-election for a third term in office. A Cabinet reshuffle and changes in the administration will follow the decisions.

SOMALIA

AFP: Ethiopian MIG's Strafe Berbera Port

NC281416 Paris AFP in English 1407 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Mogadishu, April 28 (AFP) — Three Ethiopian MIG-23's today strafed the strategic Somali port of Berbera on the Red Sea, the Somali Defense Ministry announced here. The statement, quoted by the news agency SONNA, said the Ethiopian fighter planes were repulsed and caused no damage.

The U.S. Armed Forces have had military facilities at Berbera port and airport since 1980.

The Soviet Union had set up a large military base in Berbera in the 1970's, notably containing a 4,600-metre runway, but left its equipment behind when Soviet advisers and troops were expelled by Somalia in 1977.

Some 200 to 250 U.S. Army engineer experts stayed in Berbera during the Bright Star maneuvres in 1981, but diplomatic sources said that the U.S. does not maintain troops permanently in the town.

Siad Barre Closes Socioeconomic Conference

EA281208 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0450 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The president of the SDR, Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, has called on government departments in general and economic and social institutions in particular to correctly implement the 5-year development plan.

Speaking at the end of meetings held by economic and social institutions and attended by the second vice president, Challe Major General Hussein Kulmie Afrah, chairman of the party bureaus, ministers, and other officials, the president said it is necessary to balance needs with production so that the aims of the plan can be achieved. The president said that hard work is the basis for advancing the country's economic and social standards and the need for greater effort and harder work by the Somali people is vital.

The president stated that the Somali people do not need tribalism, regionalism, or segregation, but unity and solidarity in order to maintain their independence and national sovereignty. He repeated that tribalism divides society and is one of the instruments used by imperialists.

The meetings on economic and social affairs began early in March and discussed the most effective ways of implementing the 5-year development plan. Also discussed were projects not yet implemented. Decisions and resolutions on ways of implementing the 5-year development plan were passed. They include the following:

1. That every institution formulate a special plan based on its activities split into yearly and quarterly periods.

2. To obtain finances to implement the 5-year development plan.

3. That the social development plan be based on carefully studied requirements with priorities given to major needs.

4. To reexamine, discuss, and study Law No 5 on work and workers.

5. To merge similar projects being carried out by different institutions.

6. To (?revitalize) Somali poetry and culture.

7. To obtain maximum benefit from the self-help projects, it is necessary to follow closely the procedures and regulations previously laid down.

Congratulatory messages on the ban on the chewing, planting, and trading of qat, which is being smoothly implemented in the country, were read at the end of the meeting.

Foreign Minister Returns From Italy-Mideast Tour

LD212003 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpt] SDR Foreign Minister Challe Dr Abdurahman Jama Barre and his delegation returned home this afternoon from their official visits to Italy, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia.

Addressing SOMALI NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY reporters at the airport [not specified] VIP lounge, the minister said he had visited Italy at the invitation of the Italian Government. While there he had held talks with senior Italian officials on ways to strengthen relations and cooperation between the SDR and Italian Governments. Challe Abdurahman added that they also held talks on ways to strengthen political, economic, and social ties. He added that they had signed an economic and educational agreement with the Italian Government.

Referring to his visit to Egypt, the SDR minister said that he had met Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, with whom he had discussed the fraternal relations between Somalia and Egypt and Arab-African relations, with particular reference to this region. The talks ended successfully in complete agreement.

Commenting on his visit to Saudi Arabia, the minister said he had met Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud, with whom he discussed relations and cooperation beween the SDR and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Challe Abdurahman Jama Barre said he delivered a special message from Challe Siad to Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and had brought a similar message for Challe Siad from the crown prince.

Insurgents Claim Victory Over Government Forces

EA202322 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1800 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Reports reaching us from the bases of the Somalia National Movement [SNM] wing of the Somali opposition forces

say that on 17 April the SNM fighters launched a surprise attack on forces still loyal to the dictatorial Barre regime stationed in (Gumar) village, Hargeisa District. The forces loyal to the regime suffered 10 killed and many wounded. The intrepid fighters of the SNM wing of the Somalia opposition forces suffered no casualties and returned to their bases safely.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Receives EEC-ACP Delegation

EA192143 Dar Es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1000 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] President Nyerere conferred this morning with the visiting joint committee of the ACP [Africa, Caribbean, and Pacific] and EEC Consultative Assembly on South Africa's destabilization campaign against frontline states.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs told Radio Tanzania that the talks centered on ways in which the EEC would assist the frontline states in the face of the South African racist regime's aggression. The spokesman said this is the second time the joint committee of the ACP and EEC Consultative Assembly has sent a delegation to tour frontline states.

This afternoon, the committee is to meet southern African liberation movements. The delegation leaves the country tomorrow for Harare, Zimbabwe.

BENIN

Al-Qadhdhafi Arrives; Attends Ceremony

AB282143 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The leader of the Libyan revolution arrived in our country this morning. This evening, Head of State al-Qadhdhafi attended a grandiose welcoming ceremony with President Mathieu Kerekou at the State de l'Amitie [Station of Friendship].

President Kerekou, who made the first address, welcomed the leader of the al-Fatih movement. The head of state then talked about the excellent relations uniting the Beninese and Libyan revolutions. President Kerekou also criticized imperialist maneuvers which seek to destabilize African revolutionary regimes. However, the Beninese president said he was happy to note the determination with which the two revolutionary peoples fight against these destabilization attempts.

In his address, Head of State al-Qadhdhafi expressed his happiness at being in a brotherly country which is struggling to free the masses from underdevelopment. The Libyan leader said he was pleased to note the qualitative transformation which our country has undergone since 28 October 1972.

Arrival Statement

AB282021 Cotonou Domestic Service in French 1930 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's statement on arrival in Cotonou on 28 April 1983 — recorded, in Arabic with French translation]

[Text] I (?want to express) my gratitude for the opportunity given me to visit Benin, and to meet my brother, Kerekou. This meeting confirms the concrete ties between the revolutionary peoples of Africa and their determination to form an alliance against their common enemy. I am certain that, thanks to this alliance, we will win. I express my deep gratitude for the warm mass welcome accorded me today. This visit will certainly strengthen relations between our two revolutionary peoples.

GHANA

Alliance Among 'Negative Elements' Denounced

AB271638 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] The secretary for finance and economic planning, Dr Kwesi Botchwey, has spoken of an alliance between certain negative elements in the society and workers following the release of the 1983 budget. This sudden alliance is an attempt by such elements to hide behind the legitimate grievances of workers to subvert an economic program meant to put the economy right. The secretary was speaking when he opened what he described as an honest debate on the budget during a workers' rally at the University of Ghana yesterday. The rally was organized by the Legon branch of the Teachers and Education Workers Union and the University Workers Defense Committee for Dr Botchwey to explain issues raised in the budget.

Dr Botchwey said it is the Provisional National Defense Council's intention to mop up excess cedis held by privileged persons of the population through various surcharges such as the [words indistinct]. He admitted that there are [words indistinct] budget, but he repeated that in a situation where the country has to choose between the option of revival and total destruction, a more pragmatic course was chosen and this was reflected in the budget.

To minimize the adverse impact of the budgetary measures, Dr Botchwey urged workers to get more involved in the proposed people's shops in order to obtain directly the limited supply that the present system could afford. He announced that the guidelines for the operation of people's shops will soon be released.

On increases in fuel prices resulting in increased transport fares, the finance secretary holds the view that even there the prices were still lower than those obtaining in neighboring West African countries.

IVORY COAST

Houphouet-Boigny Address to National Council

AB281527 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1145 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Address by Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny to the National Council meeting at the Presidential Palace on 28 April 1983 — live]

[Excerpts] My dear brothers, after listening to the pertinent advice and suggestions that so many have given me, the time has come to make decisions. I said a lot 2 days ago; perhaps I even said too much and I am sorry for that. [applause] But in order not to call you again tomorrow, and in order to let you know that the action of the enemy is still going on, it pains me to tell you that the doctors have decided to go on strike as of tomorrow. The teachers from the higher institutions — I would say some teachers of the higher institutions and some doctors who are probably waiting for their salaries — would also like to join the secondary school teachers in their strike.

Let us not dramatize things. They are only a handful of people who have allowed themselves to be bought and who are leading the immense majority of our children into error. We hear: "We will persist even for 5 months or 1 year; we will persist!" But with what? None of them can! I am sorry to say this, but it is the truth. Truth. They do not havethe means to persist. [applause] It is with money from abroad. They want to mislead our youth. We must not allow them to do so. Subversion cannot succeed in the Ivory Coast! [applause] Certainly, we were forced to take note of some telephone calls and some threats,but you must be sure of one thing: We have never taken any of these threats seriously. They want to intimidate and frighten us. It is a wasted effort!

The teachers of the higher institutions, who barely 1 year and a

few months ago in this very hall came to confess their mistakes and plead for my forgiveness, now want to join the strikers, although nothing new has happened, excepting the subversion instigated from outside the country. But what pains me most — I have told you that I am not a man of letters — but I now better understand the deep pain Julius Caesar felt when he discovered that his assassins included Brutus, whom he considered as his son. After covering his face, he uttered this heart-rending cry: "And you too, Brutus my son?" I too can say this to the doctors: "And you too, doctors, my brothers?"

In the presence of Minister Lanzeni, I received the Bureau of the National Union of Doctors, who came to present their demands to me. At independence and at my request, we offered the doctors the first place. I will not go back to the reasons for the special salary scale and I told my colleagues, the doctors, to work even harder; that they are doctors and that the others are teachers, who teach their children,the representatives of the future. I offered them an additional 75,000 francs per month. In this case, it was something our parents had never experienced — jealousy. If there had not been a special salary scale for teachers, the doctors would not have complained about their pay. Despite the difference in salaries, they are better paid than their counterparts in neighboring countries. They are the best-paid in the West African states which are members of the ECOWAS. They told me not to include this increase in salary because, if Idid, they would have to pay taxes on it. Therefore, consider this as an allowance [words indistinct]. For the sake of social peace, I accepted their demand.

We did what we could in order not to disappoint Le Dantec [former head of Dakar Medical School]. The country is ever grateful to the men that we have lost and especially Bakaza [Ivorian doctor], a symbol of devotion and competence who began with only modest medical knowledge. What do the present doctors think of now? Money. I know that each morning — I do not want to generalize, but I know most of them — before going to work they attend to their private patients. They take money from the poor people who come to knock on their doors. They earn between between 500,000 and 1 million CFA francs a month and what do they now ask from me? To add 75,000 CFA francs to their salaries, when they illegally earn 1 million CFA francs monthly from private patients; they are not authorized to do that. I asked them to make suggestions so that we may organize private consultations in the interest of the country. Some of them, who are also professors, receive salaries both for lecturing and attending to sick people, and one of the brains behind them, Memel Kebe, is paid at least 1,004,000 CFA francs a month by the state, in addition to his earnings from private patients. They are many, but they have three leaders: Raymond Ndory of the cardiology department, who has complained of inadequate equipment when this department is the pride of we Ivorians. There is nothing of its kind in the whole of Africa. Patients are sent to us from all over to have heart operations. He is in this department. We are making every effort to create conditions that will enable them to give adequate care to the heart disease patients. There is Bamba Maffery, a pharmacist, who has the means. These are the three people. I would like to stop one minute before concluding.

These teachers, doctors and lecturers in the higher institutions — I do not say all of them, but those who have been strongly against the party since their school days — what do they come to tell us? There are no drugs, that is true. There are not enough drugs. Lanzeni [minister of health] inherited a difficult situation, a generalized mismanagement which resulted in a deficit of 4 billion CFA francs, which we had to cover or our supplies would have been stopped. But where did these few drugs go? These doctors did not treat the poor with these drugs,although they are the majority. They treat members of their families, their schoolmates, and the teachers. [applause] They use the drugs for their private practice. They should be ashamed. They also use state equipment, state employees and after that they say they do not earn enough. After hearing what you have to say, we will make decisions that will one day shame them,and the earlier the better.

Those who are blinded by their passion for money — money taken from the poor who come to knock on their doors, money which came from those who want to destabilize our country — should be ashamed! Those who accept the shameful task of destabilizing our dear Ivory Coast, those who want to ruin our peaceful climate, which has allowed us to progress in 20 years to the point that we are appreciated and often envied, should be ashamed and confused, and we will make sure they are! [applause]

I do not want to go too far. I have heard you. My raison d'etre — and I believe it is also yours — is the future, that is, the youth. Will I, because of disappointment, renounce our liberation struggle, the struggle that only our youth can conduct successfully? We will commandeer all of them: lecturers, doctors, secondary school teachers. They have been paid to work; they were educated free of charge by the state. Those who will not respond to the conscription decree will be dismissed. [applause] We will not bring grist to the mill for those who seek to destabilize this country. We have lacked patience, honestly. We have not had enough [word indistinct] in our country. These secondary school teachers number only 4,000. We will not distribute millions upon millions to the 4,000 strikers.

It is only a handful of — as I know them — selfish people who will receive this foreign money and keep it for themselves. So much the better for us! But we should have been patient and informed the majority of teachers who have been abused by a minority [who received foreign money], kept them in their places and compelled them to work. But we did not do that.

We have to repair this by the conscription decree. We will give them 3 days to respond to this order. If they do not respond — because we must continue the education of our children — if they do not respond in 3 days, I will call upon this country [for teachers]. These secondary school teachers, you know what they are: 88 percent of them teach liberal arts subjects — geography, history, sociology, philosophy, and so on. [laughter] Only 12 percent of them teach scientific or technical subjects. Therefore, all their colleagues who are currently unemployed can, within 3 days, respond to my call, and there will be enough teachers in the country. [applause] There will be enough people to teach, even from the civil service, to teach our children so that they do not lose 1 academic year.

As for the university teachers, I do not know whether they will all join this strike. They are waiting to be paid, but I won't pay

them. [laughter] This should be made clear to them. They are also going to be conscripted. I will call on my compatriots — there are some who can replace them. If they are not sufficient, I will call on foreign countries for help. [applause] A friend of mine, who is a head of state, will come to see me on Monday, because I told him not to come now. He has had some experience in a similar situation, because he had the same problem in his country. He called for outside help. France is not in a position to provide us with university teachers because it needs them and several countries need their teachers, but there is Canada, there is Belgium, they are all French-speaking countries. Our friends quickly got university teachers from Canada. The Canadians built houses for these teachers and promised to donate these houses to the government, and train, within 5 years, teachers to replace the Canadians. I want to assure you that I will get enough teachers, enough doctors to replace those who want to betray the country. [applause]

My brothers, I must tell you that the working people of this country, roused to indignation by the behavior of the very people we have pampered so much — we don't regret having done that — have been assembling here since 0900 and it is now 1200. They are coming to the Presidential Palace, so you will please permit me to stop here. I have told you that subversion cannot work in this country, for each Ivorian should continue to talk about love — love for the country, love for every man — so that our beautiful Ivory Coast can live long in prosperity and brotherhood. Subversion, no way! [prolonged applause]

Meeting, Rally on Strike

AB271925 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] An important political meeting will be held tomorrow at 1000 at the State House. In this connection, the head of state has invited all those who attended yesterday's meeting to this second meeting, which is aimed at putting an end to the secondary school teachers strike.

A big political rally will be held before that meeting at 0900 tomorrow at the Houphouet-Boigny Stadium. All militants in Abidjan and its suburbs are invited to participate in that big rally, which will be carried live on the national radio. All heads of enterprises are therefore kindly asked to grant exceptional leave to their employees. There will be cars available for the transportation of the militants.

AFP on Teachers Strike

AB281257 Paris AFP in English 1200 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Abidjan, April 28 (AFP) — The Ivory Coast authorities seemed today to be heading for a showdown with striking teachers in the West African state, as university lecturers threatened to join the 11-day work stoppage.

Amid rumours of additional unrest in the public health sector, police moved to close the offices of National Union of Ivory Coast Secondary School Teachers (SYNESCI), which had continued to operate after being suspended one week ago.

National Assembly Speaker Henri Konan Bedie urged teachers to return to the classroom unconditionally, and a mass meeting in support of President Felix Houphouet-Boigny was being organised in the capital later today. The authorities seemed to be seeking to mobilise the people behind the president, and isolate the more militant strikers before the movement spread to the rest of the public service.

Mr Konan Bedie blamed the country's economic troubles for the social unrest in the country, as well as "resistance to change and the abandoning of certain privileges which seemed to be permanent".

(One of strikers' demands is that the government should reintroduce the system of free housing for teachers, which was dropped in recent reforms.)

Intelligence and common sense dictated that "each should accept his share of sacrifice by surrendering some of the benefits acquired in times of prosperity," the speaker said.

Observers here said that the government seemed unlikely to make any concessions to the strikers, although Mr Houphouet-Boigny was to chair a meeting of the ruling PDCI Party's Steering Committee today at which he was to consider suggestions for resolving the crisis.

Abidjan appeared normal today, although many shops remained shut as people prepared for the meeting in support of the president. Police reinforcements were placed outside some schools and security forces carried out random searches for pamphlets.

Meanwhile the local press was giving wide coverage to citing examples of the president's "generosity", and the daily FRATERNITE MATIN reported two cases of presidential leniency towards two of his aggressors. The newspaper published a letter of thanks from former Army Captain Ernest Sio Koulaou, who was given a reprieve by Mr Houphouet-Boigny after he was convicted of murdering four people in 1973 on orders from witch-doctors from whom he sought advice on a coup attempt.

NIGERIA

Shagari, Al-Qadhdhafi Banquet Remarks Reported

AB281127 Lagos NAN in English 1123 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Lagos, April 28, (NAN) — President Shehu Shagari yesterday in Lagos called on the OAU to unite and take the initiative to fight for African interests.

At a state banquet which he held in honour of the Libyan head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President Shagari said that apartheid South Africa was taking advantage of the problems of the OAU to tighten its strangle hold on Namibia.

Our unity is our best vehicle to success and we must all be united to free Namibia, and to prevent further rape of the independence of Mozambique, Angola, Lesotho, Botswana and other countries in southern Africa, he declared.

On the Middle East, President Shagari said that there could be no lasting peace without the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories and the provision of a homeland for the Palestinians under the leadership of the PLO.

He called on Iran and Iraq to end the war between them and to resolve their differences at the conference table.

On the Chadian issue, President Shagari maintained that Nigeria and Libya had a responsibility to ensure that peace and normalcy returned to that country.

The Libyan leader, Col. Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, said that his country was prepared to help the people of Chad provided that power was shared by the various factions, adding that one group cannot rule Chad.

He said that Libya reserved the right to aid any independent state, including Nicaragua, adding that all people struggling against colonialism should be aided.

Al-Qadhdhafi Talks to Students

LD281508 Tripoli JANA in English 0810 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpt] Lagos, Rajab 16, Apr 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The revolution's leader yesterday visited the business administration college in Dari 60 km from Lagos. The leader met members of the staff and some of the college students with whom he discussed problems of administration in Africa and self-administration in the Jamahiriyah. Other subjects included people's authority, the implementation of direct people's democracy in the Jamahriyah, and the state of armed people.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi pointed out to the "historic brotherly bonds between the Nigerian and Libyan people such as blood, faith and the African land which holds us together..."

"This college is very important for the development stage in this country and the whole of Africa as there can not be an advanced state without an advanced administration that contributes in putting the solutions to the problems facing this country... The terrible colonialism in Africa has left behind administrators trained on colonialist track. This was a problem of ours that was a great obstacle against our progress and this inherited administrative mentality from the colonialists should be changed or abolished towards the final emancipation from the remnants of colonialism...." "The African peoples have sacrificed and started to recognize the gravity of colonialism and its remnants and realised the contradiction between the nationalist mentality and the colonialist linked mentality. From here emerged a new generation that colonialism could not infiltrate or penetrate....The revolutionary self-administration is the real entrance to the revolutionary action for the interests of the masses..."

Then Col al-Qadhdhafi talked about the administration in the Jamahiriyah after the Libyan people assumed authority practising it through people's congresses and committees and how the society turned from consuming to productive.

"Due to the revolution, the Libyan people possessed authority, wealth and arms and the administrative employee now realises that his job is to serve the citizens and not to look down on them. We in the Jamahiriyah have abolished the traditional administration and entered the stage of self-administration which began at the educational institutions replacing the administrative staff by students."

The revolution's leader pointed out that the self-administration is going to spread to include all establishments and other sectors and the traditional administration then will be abolished forever.

"In the Jamahiriyah, the state administration has been abolished, workers turned into partners, government administration at production sites was replaced by the people's committees formed from the partners themselves...."

"This is a new strategy where everything becomes in the hands of the masses, the regular army is on its way to disappear where all the Libyan people are training on arms, guns, tanks, fighters planes, rockets, submarines and other weapons to reach the era of the armed people. Should Libya go into war, it would not fight with a part of its people but with all men and women of the Jamahiriyah. The armed people will not be defeated in contrary to the regular army which can be defeated by a stronger army."

Col al-Qadhdhafi talked about the achievements gained by the new society of the masses in all sectors.

"Deserts all over the world are gaining more grounds but the desert in Libya shrinks and Libya became an example of defeating the desert and changing it into green agricultural pastures for the interests of the Libyan people..."

"The society of the masses in Libya has destroyed all unjust relations then prevailing. Now there is no Libyan who serves another but all became partners in production. The new jamahiri (masses) society is free from exploitation, injustice, oppression, slavery and struggle for power because power is in the hands of the people exercised through people's congresses and committees." The revolution's leader concluded his speech saying that colonialism has no desire or intentions to see liberated African peoples free from domination and slavery so as to continue draining and robbing the wealth and resources of Africa for the prosperity of the colonialists and their people and leave African peoples to suffer backwardness, diseases and ignorance.

Cooperation Agreements Signed

AB281422 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Nigeria and Libya have signed agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation, as well as cultural affairs. The two countries also exchanged notes of intent in respect of cooperation in banking and investments. This followed talks between President Shehu Shagari and the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who ended his 4-day visit to Nigeria today.

A joint communique issued on the talks said that the two leaders reviewed a number of bilateral issues and international matters.

Further Report

AB281605 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Nigeria and Libya have signed agreements on economic, scientific and technical cooperation as well as on cultural affairs. The two countries also exchanged notes of intents in respect of cooperation in banking and investments.

This followed talks between President Shehu Shagari and the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who ended his 4 -day state visit to Nigeria today. A joint communique issued on the talks said that the two leaders reviewed a number of bilateral issues and international matters.

They reiterated their commitment to the eradication of colonialism, neocolonialism,imperialism and racism. To this end, the two leaders reaffirmed their commitment to the principles of peace throughout the world and the heroic struggle of all people seeking to shake their colonial yoke.

On Western Sahara, they expressed their support for the people of that territory to excercise their rights of self -determination in accordance with the appropriate OAU and UN resolutions.

In reference to the forthcoming OAU summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, President Shagari and Col al-Qadhdhafi urged all African states to participate without preconditions to restore the viability of the organization and its corporate integrity.

On the situation in Chad, they appealed to the Chadian people to reconcile among themselves as a prerequisite for long and lasting peace in their country. The two leaders pledged their common responsibility to assist in the consolidation of peace and stability in that country, which has been ravaged by 17 years of internal civil strife. They pledged to assist the Chadian people to repair the ravages of war and called on the international community to provide generous assistance for reconstruction and rehabilitation in that country.

In a statement before his departure by road to Benin Republic, the Libyan leader expressed appreciation for the hospitality accorded him and members of his entourage and extended an invitation to President Shagari to pay a state visit to his country.

President Shagari accompanied Col al-Qadhdhafi to the Nigeria-Benin border for formal departure ceremonies.

AFP on al-Qadhdhafi Communique

AB281612 Paris AFP in English 1550 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Excerpts] Lagos, April 28 (AFP) — In a joint statement at the close of a four-day official visit to Nigeria by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, he and President Shehu Shagari undertook to work for peace and stability in Chad and to help repair the damage of civil war.

The two also reaffirmed their commitment to the survival of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), whose 18th summit twice failed to open in Tripoli, Libya, last year.

(The second attempt to hold the summit in the Libyan capital failed because of differences over the Chadian representation, Libya at the time backing ousted President Goukouni Oueddei against his successor Hissein Habre.)

On Namibia, the joint statement said Nigeria and Libya rejected any linkage between Namibian independence and factors which were "foreign" to Security Council Resolution 435, a reference to the presence of Cuban troops in Angola.

The statement condemned the "illegal occupation" of Namibia by South Africa, which administers the former German colony in defiance of the U.N., and Pretoria's policy of setting up black "homelands".

Col. al-Qadhdhafi and Mr Shagari were also critical of the military and economic links between South Africa and Israel.

Libya and Nigeria concluded by rejecting the use of violence to settle international conflicts, and said they strongly disapproved of military bases in Third World countries.

Before he left for Cotonou by car, in a last minute change of plan, Col. al-Qadhdhafi signed an economic, scientific and technical agreement, as well as a cultural accord, and discussed cooperation in banking and investment.

Al-Qadhdhafi Leaves Lagos

AB281251 Paris AFP in French 1218 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Lagos, 28 Apr (AFP) — Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, left Lagos this afternoon after a 4-day official visit to Nigeria.

The leader of the Libyan revolution once again upset the program of his visit and traveled by road to Cotonou.

The distance between the capital of Benin and Lagos is about 130 km.

Before his departure, Col al-Qadhdhafi signed a joint communique between the two countries.

Visit Seen as Turning Point

AB280737 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 27 Apr 83

[News Analysis by Alex Ekanyawo]

[Text] Not much can be said to have happened in the area of bilateral relations between Nigeria and Libya, especially since Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi came to power in 1969. This notwithstanding, the state visit of the Libyan leader to Nigeria is significant in certain respects. In the first place, it is the first time that the Libyan head of state is visiting Nigeria. Secondly, he has come at a period when all hands are on deck to save the OAU from total disintegration with Col al-Qadhdhafi himself being at the center of the whole controversy.

Truly speaking, relations between Nigeria and Libya cannot in any sense be said to be what it ought to be. This of course is not unconnected with the often alleged expansionist tendencies of the Libyan leader and certain actions of his government which usually raise eyebrows here. For instance, Libya's activities in Chad during the civil war in that country was sometimes disturbing. This could only be understood when it is realized that Nigeria was playing the role of an honest mediator to bring a lasting solution to the crisis, while Libya openly took sides with one of the warring factions. Matters were not helped when merger proposals were made between Libya and the president of the Transitional National Union Government of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei. The Federal Government of Nigeria was forced to describe the merger proposals as unfortunate and premature, especially in the light of Nigeria's long-standing involvement in the search for peace in Chad.

Relations between the two countries reached its lowest ebb when a couple of years ago Libya changed her embassy in Lagos to the people's bureau without prior knowledge of the Federal Government. The result was the temporary closure of the Libyan mission in Lagos, a situation that cannot in diplomatic relations be described as healthy. It was after some diplomatic moves that the embassy was reopened. Again, Libyan planes were known to have violated Nigeria's airspace a number of times, especially at the wake of the crisis in Chad. However, all these do not suggest that affairs between the two countries are always on the negative side.

Nigeria and Libya share certain things in common. The two countries are members of OAU. Despite Nigeria's disapproval of Libya's activities in Chad, it stood against the resolution intended to outrightly condemn Libya at the 1980 OAU emergency summit on Chad. Both have on numerous occasions spoken strongly against the obnoxious apartheid policy in South Africa, by the illegal occupation of Namibia by the forces of the white minority regime of Pretoria. [sentence as heard] In this context, Libya is important to Nigeria in the light of Nigeria's African policy. Of equal significance is the fact that the two African countries are members of the OPEC, a body that plays a vital role in shaping the economies of the two states.

In the area of development, both have certain things in common. Libya and Nigeria have each embarked on a green revolution program aimed at making life more meaningful for the people. They have also embarked on a large-scale housing program for the benefit of their citizens. In this context, Nigeria and Libya have a lot to learn in common by way of exchange of ideas and personnel.

It is therefore hoped that President Shehu Shagari and his guest, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, will use the opportunity offered by their meetings to settle most areas of misunderstanding that have characterized relations between the two countries over the years. One also hopes that the two African leaders will work towards the success of reconvening the OAU summit scheduled for Addis Ababa. Furthermore, one expects that the visit will provide a conducive atmosphere for the conclusion of some bilateral agreements on different fields.

Finally, there is no doubt that the historic visit of Col al-Qadhdhafi to Nigeria will help usher in a new era of cooperation and understanding between the Federal Republic of Nigeria and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

ANGOLA

Luanda Reports Defense Minister in Budapest

AB271250 Luanda Domestic Service in English 1130 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] The Angolan minister of defense, Colonel Maria Tonha Pedale, currently on a tour to Europe, is in Budapest since Monday on an official and friendly visit, at the invitation of his counterpart, General Lajos Czinege. The Angolan minister of defense, who is leading a top-level delegation of the Armed Forces, on Monday concluded his 5-day official visit to the People's Republic of Bulgaria, where he was received by the Bulgarian president, Todor Zhivkov.

At the end of the visit to Bulgaria, the two sides signed an accord which will contribute to future development of cooperation and strengthening of relations between the two countries' armed forces. Col Maria Tonha Pedale and his Bulgaria counterpart condemned the arms race led by imperialism and racist South Africa's constant acts of aggression against the People's Republic of Angola. They expressed the hope that the strengthening of collaboration with the countries of the socialist community is a guarantee to national independence of the two countries.

MOZAMBIQUE

Reportage on Frelimo Party Congress in Maputo

Presidium, Guests

MB281041 [Editorial Report] Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese at 0745 GMT on 26 April carries live coverage of the opening of the Frelimo Party's fourth congress in Maputo. President Samora Machel opens the congress and delivers the opening address.

At 0817, Oswaldo Tanzama proposes the candidates for the Presidium for the congress, and they are unanimously approved. They consist of the following 35 members of the Frelimo Central Committee:

President Samora Moises Machel, Marcelino dos Santos, Joaquim Alberto Chissano, Alberto Joaquim Chipande, Armando Emilio Guebuza, Jorge Rebelo, Mario de Araujo Matsinhe, Sebastiao Marcos Mabote, Jacinto Soares Veloso, Mario da Graca Machungo, Jose Oscar Monteiro, Raimundo Domingos Pachinuapa, Oswaldo Tanzama, Armando Panguene, Joaquim Munhepe, Bonifacio Gruveta Massamba, Manuel dos Santos, Eduardo da Silva Nhia, Jose Moiane, Fernando Matavele, Aurelio Beneto Manave, Antonio Hama Thai, Manuel Jose Antonio, (Teresa Amuli Nhalingue), Pedro Gaivao Odala, Tobias Dai, Bernardo Avelino Magalhaes, Feliciano Salomao Gundana, Alberto Sitole, (Jose Ajapu Susseni), Felix Amane, Joaquim Dai, Abiatar Sansao Mutemba, (Angelo Zacarias Chichava) and (Deolinda Guesmane).

At 0845 GMT, President Samora Machel calls on Foreign Minister Joaquim Chissano to introduce the foreign delegations to the congress. The following delegations and leaders are named: ZANU-PF of Zimbabwe, led by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe; Polisario, led by Muhammad Adelaziz, Polisario secretary general and SDAR president; Chama Cha Mapinduzi (Revolutionary Party) of Tanzania, led by Rashid Kawawa, party secretary general; MPLA of Angola, led by Juliao Paulo Mateus Dino Matross, member of the MPLA-Labor Party Political Bureau; United National Independence Party of Zambia, led by Reuben Kamanga, chairman of the party political and legal subcommittee; Botswana Democratic Party, led by Daniel Kwelagobe, party secretary general and minister of public service and information; ANC, led by its president, Oliver Tambo; SWAPO (no leader named).

The CPSU delegation, led by Soviet Culture Minister Petr Demichev; GDR Socialist Unity Party, led by Werner Krolikowski, Political Bureau member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Bulgarian Communist Party, led by Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Political Bureau; Cuban Communist Party, led by Sergio Jimenez.

Chinese Communist Party, led by Wu Jinhua of the CCP Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Chinese Nationalities Affairs Commission; Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, led by Laszlo Marothy, member of the Political Bureau; Korean Workers Party, led by Chong Chun-ki, Political Bureau candidate member and deputy prime minister of the DPRK; League of Communists of Yugoslavia, led by Dusan Dragosavac, member of the LCY Presidium; Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, led by Jindrich Polednik, Central Committee secretary; Romanian Communist Party, led by Mihai Gere, Political Bureau candidate member; Communist Party of Vietnam, led by Tran van Phat, member of the Secretariat; Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, led by G. Miyeegombo, member of the Central Committee and director of the Higher Party School; Polish United Workers Party, led by (Wladyslaw Jawchiski), member of the Central Committee.

Congolese Workers Party, led by Pierre Nze, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister; Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, led by (Girma Yilan), member of the Central Committee and minister of culture and sports; African Party for the Independence of Cape Verde, led by Abilio Duarte, member of the Political Commission and president of the National Assembly of Cape Verde; African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, led by Manuel Saturnino Costa, member of the Political Bureau, member of the Council of the Revolution and minister of public works and construction and urban affairs of Guinea-Bissau; Sao Tome and Principe, led by Maria Nascimento Amorim, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister.

Kampuchean Peoples Revolutionary Party, led by (Rung Palmo Taisong), member of the Central Committee; the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, led by (Van Tong Cheng Duong), member of the Central Committee and minister of commerce; Benin People's Revolutionary Party, led by Baba Moussa Amidou, member of the Political Bureau and minister of information and propaganda; the Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan, led by Lieutenant General (Khol Hakah), deputy chairman of the

Presidium of the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan and member of the Central Committee; Sandinist National Liberation Front, led by (Nathan de Luira Gomez), member of the Sandinist Assembly.

The following are also named among visiting delegations and their leaders: Guinea Democratic Party, led by General Lansana Diane, member of the Political Bureau and minister of the People's Army; Congress Party for the Independence of Madagascar, led by (Arsene Rasiferana), deputy secretary general and member of the Political Bureau; Basotho National Party, led by (Peete Kube), chairman of the party Disciplinary Committee and agriculture minister; the South African Communist Party, led by Moses Mabhinda, secretary general; Italian Communist Party, led by (Gianni Sevetti), member of the party leadership; French Communist Party, led by Guy Hermier, member of the Political Bureau; Portuguese Communist Party, led by (Sergio Vilarigues), member of the Political Commission and member of the Secretariat.

The delegation of the Spanish Communist Party, led by (Santiago Alvarez Gomez), member of the Central Committee; Chilean Communist Party, led by (Orlando Milas), member of the Political Commission and member of the Secretariat; the Brazilian Communist Party, led by (Gevaldo Pereira de Sequeira), member of the Political Bureau; Greek Communist Party, led by (Betti Amatelos), candidate member of the Central Committee; Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, led by (Rafael Sierra), representative of the Political Commission of the Central Command of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces; East Timor Independence Front, led by Mari Alkatiri, Central Committee secretary for foreign relations and foreign minister.

The Chilean Socialist Party, led by its leader, Clodomiro de Almedya; the Swedish Social Democratic Party, led by (Jan Derkovice), member of the Swedish Parliament's Foreign Affairs committee; Greek Panhellenic Socialist Movement, led by (George Statis), member of the party Economic Committee; the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, led by Comrade Abdullah Zahmul, secretary for affairs fof the people's committees; the MPR of Zaire, led by Tokwaulu Batole, the Zairean ambassador to Mozambique; the Montoneros of the Republic of Argentina, led by (Guillermo Simpson), the movement's representative in Cuba; the Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party of Iraq, led by (Abd al-Ghani Abd al-Gafur), a member of the party regional command; the New Jewel Movement of Grenada, led by Fennis Augustine, the high commissioner of Grenada in London.

The People's National Congress of Guyana, led by (Malcolm Pari), the executive secretary of the Department of Foreign Relations; the Malawi Congress Party, led by Tembo, the governor of the Central Bank and member of the party Executive Central Committee; Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party of Syria, led by (Ahmad Zhambua), the chairman of the party committee in Bahrah Province; the Dutch Committee for Southern Africa, led by Mrs (Adryi Ehwu); the Mozambique-Denmark Association, led by Mrs (Dibe Johnson); the Norwegian Council for Southern Africa, led by Mrs (Grace Bothman).

The delegation from the Eduardo Mondlane Foundation of Holland, led by (Hank Degrak); the Italy-Mozambique Friendship Committee, led by Dr (Luis Corti); the Franco-Mozambique Friendship Committee, led by (Michel Samuel); the Africa groups of Sweden, led by Mrs (Lota Coller); the Brazilian Association for Solidarity with the Mozambican People, led by Alvaro Lima; the America-Mozambique Friendship Association, led by Mrs (Roberta Washington); and the delegation from the Mozambique Information Center of Britain, led by (Alan Grue). Also present are individuals, including Mrs (Polly Gacer) of Britain, Mrs (Dina Forti) of Italy, Mr (Iaan Christie) of Britain, Professor (Lazinha Serafim) of Portugal, Mr (Geoffrey Sawaya) of Tanzania, Mrs (Paulette Pierson Mati), of Belgium, Mr (John Saul) of Canada, and Mr (Bertel Egeroo) of Sweden.

26 April Session Proceedings

MB281441 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0430 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] The meeting of the Frelimo Party supreme organ, which officially opened yesterday in Maputo, the capital of Mozambique, will continue at 0830 today. The central point of the proceedings yesterday was the reading of the Central Committee report to the Frelimo Party Fourth Congress. The first chapter of the Central Committee report of the Frelimo Party Fourth Congress, presented by the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution, Samora Moises Machel, examined at length the economic situation inherited from colonialism in our country. The lack of qualified national cadres was pointed out by this important document as the biggest negative factor in the struggle against economic and cultural backwardness facing our country.

The report also referred to the international capitalist economic crisis and our dependence on the system created by colonialism in our country in relation to South Africa and the former rebel colony of Southern Rhodesia. The second chapter of the Central Committee report to the Frelimo Party Fourth Congress examined in depth, among other things, the prevailing situation in the fields of agriculture, industry, transport and communications, construction, housing, and water supply. In a systematic manner, the report referred to advances made in a number of these sectors as well as the existing problems and ways to overcome them.

Samora Machel also examined the class struggle in Mozambique society, underlining that the power obtained in our country following national independence was the power of the workers. The working class, the leading force of revolution, and the peasant class, the principal force of revolution, joined hands against the exploitation of man by man to build socialism.

On imperialist maneuvers to hamper the rapid advance of the revolutionary process, particularly in the final days of colonialism and after its defeat in Mozambique, the Central Committee report to the Frelimo Party Fourth Congress pointed out that Pretoria, the capital of the apartheid regime, is the headquarters of destabilization in our region.

The report emphasized that armed bandits, an advance detachment of the South African Army, are the main operational instrument of enemy action during the present phase.

President Samora Machel said that in the current period of struggle in which our people are engaged, enemy action is aimed, among other objectives, at forcing our people to live in a climate of instability, insecurity and terror. It is aimed at paralyzing our country's economic life and convincing international public opinion that there exists in Mozambique a national movement of opposition, a pretext for a broader, more open and direct action by South Africa against our people.

The field marshal of the republic added that national independence provoked a tumultuous clash between various traditions, which included the new culture forged in the liberated areas, the values of the old society, which resisted the process of assimilation imposed by foreign domination, and the values that colonialism imposed upon Mozambicans as an attempt to substitute for settlers. Following class confrontations, traditionalists, feudalists, and the colonial bourgeoisie found themselves unable to pursue their interests, which brought an end to ideological conflicts in Mozambique society, the supreme leader of the Mozambique revolution affirmed.

One of the fields where ideological and cultural confrontation is most acute is the field of information, President Samora Machel observed. He pointed out that in the present inernational information order, the racist South African regime uses its powerful propaganda machinery in its strategy of destabilization.

In this context, Samora Machel defined the tasks of our Information Department to include: fighting enemy disinformation, mobilizing the masses for the struggle against backwardness and constantly maintaining the ability to distinguish fundamental contradictions from secondary contradictions.

A particularly important moment occurred when President Samora Machel recalled Mozambique heroes who died at the battlefront for national liberation, particularly the first Frelimo president, Eduardo Chivambo Mondlane, architect of national unity. The delegates and invited guests to the Frelimo Party Fourth Congress stood and paid homage to the best sons of the Mozambique people who died for the cause of the liberation of the fatherland.

President Samora Machel also referred to issues connected with the leading role of the party and the need to train members of the party apparatus in order to ensure that they assume their full vanguard role in the building of a socialist society. The cadres of the party apparatus must nourish themselves on the political guidelines of our party. This means that they must master Marxism-Leninism, the field marshal of the republic, Samora Machel, underlined.

MTI Reports Marothy Speech

LD281128 Budapest MTI in English 1025 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] Maputo, April 28 (MTI) — Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Budapest party committee, stressed in his address to the 4th Congress of the Frelimo Party Wednesday:

"The Hungarian people support the just struggle of African peoples to surmount imperialist attempts for neo-colonialism. African peoples are not single-handed in their fight, as the political, economic and defence force of the socialist countries and the liberated nations of the world is immense. Our experiences encourage us to state that unity multiplies our force...the time when imperialism was the sole owner to the world, has passed even in the African Continent."

Laszlo Marothy stated: "International tension is increasing. Imperialism is attacking and its extreme circles have joined forces for the increase of the arms race. It is more and more obvious that their aim is to gain military supremacy. We are convinced that they will never gain supremacy.

"A new war is not an unavoidable fate. We can and have to safeguard peace and we are able to cross imperialist schemes. We need all forces in this struggle, and rely on the socialist countries, every progressive force and the millions of workers and sober forces in the capitalist countries."

Laszlo Marothy stated that the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Frelimo Party are linked by fraternal solidarity, the idea of Marxism-Leninism and the targets of socialist construction. "Our countries and peoples are in the same rank in the worldwide struggle for the protection of peace."

SDAR President Abdelaziz Arrives for Working Visit

LD271135 Algiers APS in English 1012 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Haouzia (Liberated Territory), 27 April (APS) — Mr Mohamed Abdelaziz, president of the Republic of Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) went to Maputo for a working visit in Mozambique, a communique from the Saharan minister of information said. Mr Abdelaziz who was accompanied with a high level ministerial delegation was welcomed on his arrival by President Marcellino dos Santos [title, name as received] and many Politbureau members of the Frelimo Party and the Mozambican Cabinet the communique underlined.

SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Notes Cost of Border War

MB281918 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The South African prime minister, Mr P.W. Botha, has repeated that South Africa is facing a total onslaught. It is being waged by forces in the United Nations and the Soviet Union through various organizations and terrorist movements, and also by way of propaganda on an unequaled scale.

Speaking in Pretoria, Mr Botha said that South Africa remains strong in spite of the propaganda, a worldwide recession, serious drought, and a border war which so far this year has cost the country about 3,000 million dollars. Mr Botha said the government had chosen the road of stability and peace, and it believed it was South Africa's duty to safeguard freedom of religion and to protect minorities so that they could achieve full rights.

He said the government stood for private ownership and enterprise, the pursuance of peace with neighboring states, and elected and responsible government.

Moves To Disband Western Contact Group Criticized

MB281820 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Station Commentary: "Moves to Discredit the Western Contact Group on South-West Africa/Namibia"]

[Text] The Soviet Union's hand is clearly to be seen behind the move to bring the Western Contact Group on South-West Africa/Namibia into disrepute. At the UN-backed Paris conference on South-West Africa, which is promoting SWAPO's claims to the territory, the Soviet delegate said American attempts to link a Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola to the Namibian independence negotiations were designed to place the issue in the context of the East-West confrontation. Therefore, the Soviet Union, he said, backed demands by SWAPO, the so-called frontline states, and other African states for a meeting of the Security Council to disband the Contact Group which, they claimed, had failed to achieve independence for South-West Africa.

It is clear that the Soviets and SWAPO want the Western Five to step aside and the Security Council to vote for sanctions against South Africa over the South-West African issue. This is why SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma has rejected Western attempts to negotiate with South Africa.

Against this background, the following should be borne in mind: The Contact Group was established in 1977 by the five Western members of the UN Security Council — Britain, France, Canada, West Germany and the United States. The group published its proposals for a solution to the South-West African/Namibian issue on 13 March 1978. This plan, which was described as final and definite, contained a detailed timetable spread over 7 months that was directed at achieving independence by 31 December1978. It was accepted by the South African Government on 12 April 1978. The Security Council eventually approved the plan 4 months later, but dillydallied to such an extent that the plan was never put into practice. The delaying tactics by the countries other than the Western Contact Group were designed merely to prevent the internal parties from having a say and to promote SWAPO's position. Since then, there have been many more delaying tactics, all designed to enhance SWAPO's position.

ZIMBABWE

Mugabe Returns From Mozambique Party Congress

MB281630 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 28 Apr 83

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Mugabe, has returned to Harare from the Mozambique capital, Maputo, where he attended the Fourth Congress of Frelimo. In his speech to the congress, Comrade Mugabe reaffirmed Zimbabwe's determination to defend the country's national sovereignty in the same way Mozambique has done since its attainment of independence. He used the opportunity to once again thank the government and people of Mozambique for their assistance they gave to ZANU-PF during the years of the liberation struggle. He declared: We were one yesterday, we are one today, and we shall be one tomorrow.